an Irish Times copyright

The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 358 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0}

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

OFFICIAL LIBRARY OF SECRETARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Engagement of Mr. T. C. KING.
Fourth Appearance of Signor DUVALLI.
On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 27,
Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's Great Play of
GISIPPUS; OR, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.
Gisippus - Mr. T. C. King
Sophronia - Miss Annie Parker
After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his Ascending Ascent and Descent.
To be followed by the Celebrated Farce, entitled
LEND ME 5s.
Mr. Golightly - Mr. Edward Parker
Mrs. Major Phobbs - Mrs. H. Webb
To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Jacob Earwig - Mr. W. Ellerton

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 5s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising—
Mr. HULINE and his Son JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists;
Mr. ROBERT FRAZER, the Popular Buffo Singer;
Mr. HARTZ, the Wizard of the World;
Miss F. HENRI, the Admired Soprano;
Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the fascinating Danseuse;
Continued success of Mr. J. C. FOSTER, in his Transformation Song, "The Lost Child."
Concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Kirby.
A Variety of Novelties in Preparation.
Open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. extra; Promenade free.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
Annual Exhibition of Paintings, &c.,
Open Daily from 10 to 6 o'clock.

MRS. THEOBALD'S SECOND VISIT TO DUBLIN.
This talented and popular Lecturer will deliver
TWO LECTURES IN THE
METROPOLITAN HALL,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS Next, 28th and 29th inst., under the auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society.

Chair to be taken each evening at Seven o'clock.
Members of the society to wear their badges.
Admission by tickets. Reserved seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Galleries, 3d.

Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, Messrs. Robertson, Grafton-street and Sackville-street; Carson, Grafton-street; Rowse & Co., Stephen's-green West; Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Erson, Henry-street; J. Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; at the Depot of the Society, 95, Middle Abbey-street, and at the door.
(By order) R. HUNT, Secretary.

READINGS FROM THE POETS.
CONCERT-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance under the Clock.)
MADAME LOUISE ERNESTINA
announces that she will give the eighth of the series,
On NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, 28th instant.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will Preside.
The Programme is well selected for this Evening.
Reserved Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s. Unreserved, 1s.
To be had of Messrs. Moses and Russell, Westmoreland-street; Herbert, Grafton-street; Curry and McGoo, Sackville-street.

POETIC READINGS.
MADAME ERNESTINA is about to Form
READING CLASSES FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
At her ROOMS, 4, SANDWITH-STREET.
The series will commence on SATURDAY, the 30th day of JUNE, and extend over July.
References permitted to eminent Ecclesiastics and Members of the Bar.
All other necessary information can be obtained from Mr. W. Curry, 9, Upper Sackville-street, and Mr. C. L. O'Brien, 8, Lower Abbey-street.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
GREAT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), 27th JUNE, 1860.

Plants and Flowers will be received on TUESDAY, 26th, up to Nine o'clock p.m., and will be staged from Six o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

Breakfast to the Gardeners at Ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Judges will examine the specimens from Ten to One o'clock, during which time no other person will be admitted into the Hall.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.

The Public will be admitted at Two o'clock, at the following charges:—

Two Shillings for Adults; Children, Half-price. Or by Family Tickets to admit Four, which must be purchased the day previous, between One and Four o'clock, Six Shillings. In the Evening, at Eight o'clock, when the Hall will be brilliantly lighted with gas, admission 1s.; Children, 6d.

Thursday, 28th, at Twelve o'clock, sale of Plants and Flowers.
Military Bands will perform both Day and Evening.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE SUMMER EXHIBITION
WILL BE HELD
On To-Morrow (THURSDAY), AT SALTHILL.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present.

GATES open to the Public at TWO o'clock; to holders of *Members' Tickets* and the *Press* at half-past ONE o'clock.
Tickets 1s. 6d. each; to be had on This Day, the 27th instant, at the Society's Rooms, 28, Westland-Row, and at Mr. Barnes' Nursery, Monkstown, between the hours of TEN and SIX o'clock; and on the Day of the Exhibition, at the Gates *only*, Price Two Shillings & Sixpence. Children's Tickets, One Shilling.
N.B.—This show is entirely under cover.
AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant-Secretary.
Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

BARRINGTON LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.
The Council of the Dublin Statistical Society, on Tuesday elected the following gentlemen as lecturers for the ensuing year:—George F. Shaw, LL.D., F.T.C.D.; Edward Gibson, A.B.; Randal M'Donnell, A.B.; and John M'Portland, A.M.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
OFFICES—11, BERESFORD PLACE, DUBLIN.

The Acting Committee of the Irish Rifle Volunteers, in order to give effect to the Resolutions passed at the late meeting, and show the National feeling in their favour, appeal to all Irishmen to come forward, and use their influence in furthering the movement.

The propriety of the extension of the Volunteer movement to Ireland cannot be doubted; and it now only remains for the Nobility and Gentry of the country to unite in a movement having one common Loyal and Patriotic object.

The Acting Committee are now engaged in forming a Council, to consist of Noblemen, Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen of position and influence, in order to carry out the above object; and request, in furtherance of this view, the co-operation of all who can bring influence on the movement, who will please forward their names to the Honorary Secretary, in order to being placed on the Council.

(By order of the Committee,)
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Honorary Secretary.
Dublin, 25th June, 1860.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET,
Mountjoy-Square.

Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
From six a.m. to ten a.m. .. .. 2s. 6d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m. .. .. 2s. 0d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m. .. .. 1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m. 10s. 0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber.
Without Medication .. .. 2s. 0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs .. 3s. 0d.
Vapour Bath, simple .. .. 1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated .. .. 2s. 6d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad.
Spa-water Bath .. .. 3s. 0d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Bareges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c., From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.

No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.

A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager,
HUGH GILLIS.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—7 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

SELTZER WATER,
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

EMIGRATION TO WEST AUSTRALIA.
Assisted Passages will be granted to Agricultural Labourers, Artisans, and Small Capitalists, with their Families, on highly advantageous terms.
For forms of application, &c., apply to
HAMILTON LESLIE,
32, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.
P.S.—Handbooks of particulars, price 2d., by post 4d.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD,
JUNE, 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from North-wall, Dublin—
Friday 29th, 7 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—
Monday July 2, 12 Noon.
Fares—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; WM. BROWNE, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

TO CAR-OWNERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, car-house, &c., on [illegible]-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 53 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to G. Hantz, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, (from New York, America, will forward to any past sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 20, Chester-road, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.
The following are the successful candidates at the several examinations held in the Irish Language in Trinity Term, 1860:—
Irish Sizarship—John Digby Russell.
Kyle Prize, £7 13s 6d—Patrick Hastings.
Bedell Scholarship, £20 a year—Thomas Moriarty (elected for three years.)
Bedell Prize of £10—Benjamin Irwin and Patrick O'Rorke (equal.)

Premiums granted by the Board of Trinity College £20:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Murphy	2	0	0	E. Huband Smith	2	0	0
Michael Kennedy	2	10	0	Frederick Foster	1	15	0
Patrick O'Rorke	2	10	0	John Digby Russell	1	15	0
Edwin Thomas Atkinson	2	5	0	Patrick Hastings	1	10	0
Thomas Moriarty	2	0	0	Abraham Dobbyn	1	5	0

D. FOLEY, D.D.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
Evening Horticultural Exhibition, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, 1860.
The Hall will be opened at Eight o'clock for admission to the Public, and the Gas Stars lighted at Nine o'clock.
Military Bands will be in attendance.
Admission, 1s.

THE ELRINGTON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
The numerous friends and admirers of the late lamented Rev. David H. Elrington purpose placing a Tomb on his grave and erecting a Tablet to his memory in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Subscriptions for this purpose will be received by the following:—
Rev. D. Brown, 27, Dawson-street.
Charles Walmisley, Esq., Freemasons' Hall, Dame-street.
Messrs. D. La Touche and Co., Castle-street.
Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., College-green; or
REV. H. VERE WHITE, Treasurer, 37, Dawson-street.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS,
17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have Completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

TO PRINTERS.—Proposals will be received for Printing Lists to be in this year prepared under the provisions of the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Act, and for the supply of Paper and other Materials for the same.

A Specification of the Printing required, and specimens of the Lists, will be in the Office of the Town Clerk This Day, and up to Friday, the 29th day of June instant, and can be inspected between the hours of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and Four o'clock in the afternoon.

Approved Security by Bond, at the expense of the Contractor, required.

Proposals to be Sealed, endorsed, "Parliamentary Printing," directed to "Committee No. 3 of the Municipal Council," and delivered in the Office of the Town Clerk before Four o'clock upon the 29th instant.

(By order) ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk.
Dated 23rd day of June, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—The sin of the Church of Rome in keeping the Chalice from the people.
Chairman—Mr. M'Guigan.

1. Is it not wicked in the Church of Rome to keep the chalice from the people, when the Lord Jesus Christ himself commanded it to be given, saying, "Drink ye all of this" (Matt. xxvi. 27); and "Take and divide it among you" (St. Luke, xxii. 17); and when St. Mark tells us that "they all drank of it" (Mark, xiv. 23, Roman Catholic Bible)?
2. Was it not dreadful sacrilege in the Council of Constance, A.D. 1414, by a decree, to rob the laity of their rights, at the time that they confessed that "Christ did, after supper, institute and administer in both kinds," and that "this sacrament was received by the faithful under both kinds in the primitive Church"?
3. St. Paul gives this direction to all the Corinthians, "Let a man prove himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of the chalice."—1 Cor. xi. 28, Roman Catholic Bible.
4. If the laity had not received the chalice, how could St. Paul have charged them with drunkenness, as he does, in 1 Cor. xi. 21?
5. John vi. contains a promise of the Eucharist (as Dr. Wiseman asserts). Why do the priests withhold the cup from the laity, when it is said, "Except you eat the flesh, and drink the blood"?
6. If it be said "the blood is in the host," we ask, does the communicant drink the host? Is eating drinking?
7. Is not this the reason for withholding the cup, that a man, drinking wine, could not be persuaded by any one he was drinking blood? His taste and feeling would convince him he was drinking wine, real wine.
8. And in withholding the cup from the people, does not the Church of Rome, on her own principles, cut them off from all possibility of salvation?

Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, and defend your cause.

AQUATICS.
SIX-OARED BANKED GIG.—To be Sold, a first-rate Six-Oared Boat, forty-five feet long, with oars and rudders complete. To be seen for a few days, at Yeo's Boat Building Yard, Ringsend, where price, &c., can be ascertained.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, a Special Passenger Train (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

	A.M.		A.M.
Blanchardstown, about	5-12	Ferns Lock, about	6-2
Clonsilla, "	5-20	Enfield, "	6-15
Lucan, "	5-27	Moyvalley, "	6-23
Leixlip, "	5-33	Hill of Down, "	6-35
Maynooth, "	5-45	Killucan, "	6-45
Kilcock, "	5-55		

And arrive in MULLINGAR about 7-30 Morning.
This Train will return from MULLINGAR at Three o'clock (calling at intermediate Stations to set down Passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about Half-past Five o'clock Afternoon.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1860.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND,
42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
The Great Annual Cattle Show of this society will be held at Cork, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th July next. Favourable arrangements have been made with the Rail and Steampacket Companies for the conveyance of stock and Implements to and from the Show which must be sent at the risk of the Exhibitors.
All articles intended for the exhibition must be entered with the Secretary, 42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, or with the local Secretaries, William R. Mead, and Thomas Garde, Esqrs., Corn Market, Cork, on or before Monday, the 2nd July next.
Prize Sheets and Forms of Entry can be had from
(By order) J. B. THORNHILL, Secretary.
June 2, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Persons desirous of tendering for the erection of a Mansion, Stable and Offices, in Earlsfort-terrace, may see the plans and specifications relating thereto, at the Offices of Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn, & Lanyon, Architects, 64, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.
Sealed proposals to be forwarded under cover, to Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn, & Lanyon, on or before the 10th day of July next, to which date the period for receiving tenders has been extended.

Education.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, *and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships* — WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
34, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
Charles W. Benson, A.B., T.C.D.
Freeman C. Wills, A.B., T.C.D.
Assistant Classical Master:
James Curran, Esq., A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master:
Theodore Cooke, Esq., A.B., Senior Moderator and Gold Medalist, T.C.D.
Hebrew Master:
Robert Connolly, Esq., Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master:
Rev. Oscar Krahmer, of the University of Jena.
Drawing, &c., Master:
Henry Tendall, Esq., Mus Doc.
Assistant English Master:
William Hayward, Esq.
Classes for the University, the Military Colleges, &c., are in active operation.
Junior Pupils are carefully instructed.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 4, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES. Principal, Miss Moorhouse, with efficient assistants. References kindly permitted:—The Countess of Ferrers, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D., all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Moorhouse's attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, and of those whose education she has finished, that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment. Terms moderate. No summer vacation.

FIRST-CLASS HOME-EDUCATION.—To Parents and Guardians.—A married Lady, with fifteen years' experience in first-class Tuition, wishes to receive two young Ladies, at her own residence, Westbourne Park, London, who, from the absence of parents, or delicate health, require exclusive attention and care. Unusual advantages are offered, combined with superior instruction, and every comfort of a refined home. Terms—For superior English education, Parisian, French, Italian, and the Pianoforte, with wardrobe and travelling expenses, for change of air during vacation, 80 guineas each; or for sisters, 150 guineas per annum. Other accomplishments on the Professor's terms. The daughters of gentlemen only received. The highest testimonials. No extras.—Address Mrs. G. Burbige's Library, No. 2 A, Grove Terrace, Bayswater, W.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 4 and 5, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES.
Rev. ROGER NORTH, A.M., Senior Moderator, Gold Medalist and Fellowship Prizeman, T.C.D., Principal.
TRINITY COLLEGE Sizarship Examination, June, 1860.
Mr. Cathcart—The First Science Sizarship on very distinguished answering.
Mr. Linysted—A Classical Sizarship.
HILARY TERM, 1860.
Mr. Brady, (Sch.)—The First of the First Classical Honours.
Mr. Cathcart—A High First Honor in Science.
Mr. Armstrong—A High First Classical Honor.
TRINITY TERM, 1860.
Mr. Cathcart—A High First Honor in Science.
Mr. Morton—An Honor in Science.
Mr. Brady (Sch.)—A Classical Composition Prize.
Mr. Linysted (Siz.)—A Classical Composition Prize.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS,
WOOLWICH, ADDISCOMBE, SANDHURST.
TRINITY COLLEGE CLASS.
Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Mathematical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin; and Mr. ALBERT M. SELSS, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin, undertake jointly the preparation of Candidates for all the Military Colleges, and for direct Commissions in her Majesty's and the Indian Service.

Messrs. Walker and Selss have been induced to come forward, partly in consequence of the changes introduced by the Military Council of Education, which give to Classics and English an importance suitable to the place they ought to occupy in the education of a gentleman, and second only to that of Mathematics in the Examination for Woolwich and Addiscombe; and partly by the fact that the present Military Class of Trinity College will close this summer, and that a desire has been expressed by many of the Fellows of Trinity College, and others, that this Class should be worthily continued by Teachers of proved skill and position.

Classes will commence on the 1st of August next. For terms apply to Mr. William F. Walker, 2, Trinity College.

References:—Rev. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. Samuel Haughton, Fellows and Professors, Trinity College, Dublin; and the other Fellows of Trinity College.

Legal Notices.

THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
FEE SIMPLE ESTATE, COUNTY DUBLIN.

In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement under the 343d section of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock Afternoon, by order of the Court, the Fee and Inheritance of part of the Lands of NEWPARK, otherwise THE WARD, having a Landed Estates Court Title, containing 42a. 1r. 25p. statute measure, and situate in the Barony of Castleknock, and County of Dublin, within six miles of the City, and producing a nett rent of £63 5s. 2d. per annum, paid by one tenant who holds under a Lease for the residue of a term of 31 years, from the 29th day of September, 1853.
Dated this 14th day of June, 1860.
CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.
For statement of Title and further particulars, apply to
NUNN and JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and other Claimants, No. 6, Dawson-street;
WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay;
C. H. JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay; or to the Auctioneers,
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay.
NUNN and JONES, Solicitors having the carriage of the Sale, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
MONKSTOWN, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
SALE on TUESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of The Rev. Andrew Williamson and John Mallet Williamson, Owners and Petitioners.

THE Hon. Judge Hargreave will, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1860, at Noon, at his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot, the two Plots or Pieces of Ground, being part of the Lands of Monkstown, commonly called the Seafields, on which the Dwelling-house and Premises, now called Melbeach, Albany-avenue, Monkstown, now stand, containing in the whole, as appears by the Government Survey thereof, 1a. 2r. 8p. statute measure, more or less, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and County of Dublin, as held under lease bearing date the 13th day of April, 1828, for the term of 99 years, from the 1st of May, 1828, at and subject to the yearly rent of £18 13s. 4d., and producing, as now let, the nett profit rent of £111 6s. 8d. sterling.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The above Premises are situate on the sea side of Monkstown-road, within three minutes' walk of Monkstown Church, and less than five minutes' walk of Salthill Station.
The Land attached to the House lying in front to the sea is laid out in pleasure grounds beautifully planted with shrubs, &c. The House commands a view of the entire of the Bay of Dublin, including Kingstown Harbour, &c. The House which is in a most perfect state of repair, contains three Reception Rooms four best Bedrooms, Water Closets, large Basement Story, consisting of Kitchen, Bedrooms, Servants' Apartments, Pantries, Wine Cellar, Scullery, &c., with supplies of Spring and Rain Water brought into same from large underground cisterns; also Coach House and Stable in enclosed Yard, with Pump, &c.
Melbeach House is one of the most desirable private residences in the neighbourhood, embracing as it does not only comfort and privacy, but also all the advantages of its contiguity to the Railway Station and the magnificence of the sea views of the neighbourhood.
For rentals and particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin;
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, solicitor, No. 2, Palace-street, Dublin: and to
JOHN MALLET WILLIAMSON, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, No. 70, Middle Abbey-street.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND.)
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCES.

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Pleasant Hickson, Owner; Exparte The said Elizabeth P. Hickson, and John Prunty, Petitioners.

TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting one undivided moiety of all that the half part or parcel of land formerly called and known by the names of Coolcassog, otherwise Tullyaden and Curkish, otherwise Ardamagh, situate in the Barony of Tullygarvey, and County of Cavan (held under the fee farm grant, dated 22nd December, 1858, from Robert Burrowes, and John Edward Vernon, to the said Elizabeth Pleasant Hickson and Theodore Knipe Williams), the Estate of the said Elizabeth Pleasant Hickson, and ordered to be conveyed by this Court to John Prunty, of Ballyhaise, in the County of Cavan, Esq., in pursuance of a contract for sale to him, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim on the lands, or objecting for any reason is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 6th day of July next, and to appear on the following 10th July, at Eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at his Court, in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the payment of the purchase money to the said Elizabeth Pleasant Hickson, the Vendor, or her Attorney thereto, lawfully authorised.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
HOLMES AND KELSALL, Solicitors, having carriage of proceedings, 206, Great Brunswick-street.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT,
IRELAND.
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
SALE ON TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of Wilhelmina Hammersley, Widow; Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, In One Lot, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, at his Court, Inns'-quay, in the city of Dublin, the LANDS OF FOILDARRIG, situate in the Barony of Kilnemanagh, and County of Tipperary, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, containing in the whole 442a. 3r. 13p. statute measure, and producing, after payment of head-rent and tithe rent-charge, a nett yearly profit rent of £269 3s. 3d.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
These lands are situate within eight miles of the Dundrum station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, two miles from the post town of Cappawhite, and ten miles of the town of Tipperary. Upwards of 427a. 1r. 32p. statute measure of these lands are in the owner's possession, and have been used for many years past as a dairy farm. The purchaser will be entitled to the immediate possession of that part of the lands in the owner's occupation.
A fee-farm grant, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, will be made, at the expense of the estate, to the purchaser.
Messrs. Rae and Fitzgerald's valuation of this lot is £166 10s.
Proposals for the purchase of the lands will be received by the Solicitor having carriage of proceedings up to the 2nd day of July, 1860.
For rentals and further particulars apply at the Court, situate on the Inns'-quay, in the city of Dublin; or to
JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor, having carriage of proceedings, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Parsonstown.

IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT WILLIAM MONAGHAN, Barrack-street, Belfast, in the County of Antrim, Grocer and Publican, has by deed, dated 7th June, 1860, conveyed and assigned all his real and personal estate to Samuel Andrews and James Glenn, both of Victoria-street, Belfast, aforesaid Merchants, in trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Monaghan, who shall execute the said deed within one calendar month from the date thereof, and that the said deed was duly executed by the said William Monaghan, and Samuel Andrews, on the 8th June, inst., in the presence of, and attested by, Robert George Falkiner, of 3, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, Solicitor, and John M'Dowell, of Belfast, mercantile assistant, and by the said James Glenn, on the 21st June, instant, in the presence of, and attested by, William Carson, of Victoria Buildings, Belfast, Solicitor.
And Notice is hereby further given that said deed is now lying at my offices, in Belfast for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said William Monaghan.
Dated 21st June, 1860.
WILLIAM CARSON, Solicitor for the said Trustees, Victoria Buildings, Belfast, and 3, Inns-Quay, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

ENNISKERRY, CO. WICKLOW.—To be Let, in this favourite locality, for Three or Four Months, a handsome Detached Furnished House, containing two Sittingrooms, four large airy Bedrooms, Closets, Servants' Apartments, Kitchen, Pantries, Water-closets, Stable and Coachhouse, &c.; a well-cropped Garden, with Pleasure Grounds attached, which there is a gardener employed to attend to. The House is supplied with a never-failing supply of the purest spring water. To a delicate family it offers peculiar advantages, being sheltered from the north and east winds. It is only half an hour's drive from the Bray Railway Station, to which there is a public conveyance four times a day.—Application to be made to Mr. Frederick, 1, Duke-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN.—Detached Villa Residence, close to the Harbour and Railway Station, to be Let, for the Season or Year, fully Furnished. It stands in a Lawn, and contains Dining, Parlour, two Drawingrooms, four Bedrooms, Servants' Rooms, Watercloset, Kitchen, Pantry, &c.; with Garden, Coachhouse, Stable, and Gate-lodge; the entire forming a most compact and desirable abode for a respectable family. The Premises are in the best condition, and the situation peculiarly convenient and agreeable.—Apply to H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, &c.,
SPECIAL LIST.
No. 1—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, commanding view of the sea, containing 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 servants' ditto, W. C., very commodious basement, coachhouse, stable, well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens.
No. 2—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, having fine sea views, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coachhouse, and stable, &c.
No. 3—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, standing on about 2 acres of beautifully-planted pleasure grounds, containing 3 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, servants' ditto, good basement, coachhouse, and stable.
No. 4—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, standing in a sheltered situation, having view of sea, contains 2 reception-rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., and convenient basement.
No. 5—DETACHED RESIDENCE, Furnished, situated in a private avenue, within 5 minutes' walk of railway and baths, contains 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., good basement, coachhouse, and stable.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—All standing in first-class Terraces, and enjoying uninterrupted views of the Bay, and surrounding scenery, containing 2 reception-rooms, and from 3 to 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, W. C., coachhouses and stables, &c.
Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18—Unfurnished Houses, situated at Monkstown, will be Let with or without fine for any term agreed upon, and contain 2 reception-rooms, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., commodious basements, &c.
All command uninterrupted views of the sea, and are near the railway and baths.
A large number of Houses on the Books, at Sandycove, Dalkey, Killiney, &c.
For terms and orders to view, apply to
ALEXANDER DOWNS,
AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
POST OFFICE, MONKSTOWN.
N.B.—Applications by letter will please state the reference number.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD
At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.
Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace Kingstown.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A respectable Young Man can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private house, within three minutes' walk of the G. P. O.—terms moderate. Address "F. H.," Irish Times Office.

APARTMENTS, NORTH SIDE.—TO BE LET, a Front Drawingroom, with three airy Bedrooms, &c.—Apply at 113, Upper Dorset-street.

NICHOLSON'S PATENT ECONOMIC KITCHEN RANGE, for Coal or Turf Fire, with all recent improvements, manufactured at
JOHN GALLIE'S
KITCHEN RANGE WORKS,
11, TRINITY-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000*l.*, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284*l.* 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
Sole Agents for Dublin,
And Chief Agents for Ireland,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS,
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
IRELAND.
The rapid growth of the business of this Company in Ireland, both as a Fire and Life Office, fully justifies the propriety of the establishment of Two Separate Branches for the conduct of its business: one for the Northern and the other for the Southern Division of Ireland.
NORTHERN BRANCH.
No. 49, Dame-street.
This Branch will include the whole of the Towns North of the Galway Line of Railway.
The Business of this great Division is in a most flourishing condition; its Fire Insurance has extended with a celerity almost unprecedented, while its Life Premiums, from the peculiar advantages and undoubted Security presented, has had an equally rapid development.
The Local Manager of this Branch is J. Gore Shields, Esq.
SOUTHERN BRANCH.
No. 45, Dame-street.
This Branch will be formed by the Towns South of the Galway Line, including all the Towns on that Line of Railway.
The progress of this important Branch has been of an equally flourishing and promising character. Taking only one example, that of Corn Mills, it is believed that in this as well as the Northern Branch, the Royal is effecting nearly, if not quite, the largest business in this description of Risk of any Company in Ireland; while, in the Life Department, it numbers amongst its assurers Noblemen and Gentlemen of the highest and most prominent position in the country.
This Branch will be conducted by J. R. Curry, Esq., Local Manager.
DUBLIN.
As in the Branches named, so also in this great City, our success has been almost beyond example, and by the continuous exertions of our valuable representatives there, viz.—
J. R. CURRY, Esq., No. 45, Dame-street, and
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., No. 49, Dame-street,
it is hoped that our career, in future, will be inferior to no Insurance Company, however long established in Ireland.
It is confidently anticipated that the future progress of the "Royal" will be marked by the same features which have already raised it to the first rank among Insurance Establishments, viz.:—Its Abundant Resources—Its Consistent Facilities offered to Insurers, and its Liberality in the Settlement of all its Claims.
PERCY M. DOVE, Manager, &c.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.
Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.
New Premiums received during the year 1859, £38,206 3s. 10d.
Although the principal portion of this Society's business [illegible] first-class lives, a distinctive feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.
Agents for Dublin:
JOHN S. STEVENSON 114, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWN AND CRAIG, 2, COLLEGE-GREEN.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
Established 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
4 Will. IV., Sess. 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, Chairman.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, Deputy Chairman.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Cannon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 2, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,
Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First.
CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON;
BRANCH, 29, PALL MALL.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
Life Assurances are granted with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.
The Reversionary Bonus has averaged 1 [illegible] per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 42 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.
Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.
The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over *a larger amount of business than that transacted by any other office.* The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.
This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a Half.
An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same life. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of persons who desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
IN CASE OF DEATH occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.
THOMAS TROUTON, Agent,
8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
for the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.
DUBLIN—34, DAME-STREET.
Subscribed Capital—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceed £290,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.
President:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
Board of Directors:
Chairman,
H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.
The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.
Considerable Reductions are given by the combination of Life Assurance with Guarantee, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 30 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the whole of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.
Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.	Age 70.
£6 18s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 18s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 34, Dame-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

CLONTARF GREEN LANES.
A charming Residence for Sale by Auction, in the Green-lanes, Clontarf, with suitable Offices, large Garden, and Thirteen Statute Acres of Land.

In the matter of the Trustees of Kobler.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), that very desirable detached Residence, known as Mount Prospect, Clontarf. The house affords sufficient accommodation for a family of respectability. It contains Three Receptionrooms, Six Family Bedrooms, Three Servants' Apartments, with Water-closet, Kitchen, Dairy, Pantries and Storeroom; Three Coachhouses and Stabling for Six Horses; a Garden of half an acre, fully cropped and stocked—the whole standing on Thirteen Statute Acres of prime Land, nearly seven acres of which are laid down in grass, and constitute the Lawn; the remainder of the land is nicely divided into three paddocks under meadow.
This very desirable property commands magnificent views of sea and mountains, and presents a very comfortable and complete residence, possession of which may be had on or after the 9th July next; and the Premises may be viewed (by the kind permission of the present Tenant) from Two to Four each week day.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Trustees, Messrs. Brown and Wilson, 2, College-green; or
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO. Auctioneers.

LITERARY SALEROOMS,
21, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Select Collection of Books from the Library of the late Rev. R. B. Townsend, Skibbereen,
Consisting of Theological Works, Miscellaneous Literature, Treatises on Philosophy, Physiology, Surgery, Botany, Mineralogy, Architecture, &c.
With a few Items of Miscellanies, Engravings, &c.,
Will be Sold by Auction, in these Rooms,
On To-morrow (THURSDAY), JUNE 28, and Following Day,
Commencing at One o'clock.
H. LEWIS,
Auctioneer, 21, Anglesea-street.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
IN THE PUBLIC MART, 18, USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN,
at Two o'clock,
On THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860,
THE FARM OF ST. CATHERINE'S, LUCAN,
Containing 138 Irish acres, principally in old Grass, with 30 acres of Oats, now also laid down, and about 20 under Winter Vetches and Green Crops, all in the highest state of cultivation, situate up by Lucan Station; bounded on the north by the Midland Railway, on the east by the public road, and on the south by the demesne wall of the lord of the soil, C. V. Colthurst, Esq.; held under two leases for long periods of years, at a very moderate rent.
We have no hesitation in stating that, in our long experience of farm selling and letting, we have not had under our hands anything so complete in every respect—with public road and railway station on the spot, perfect hedge and stone wall fences, convenient subdivision of fields, command of running spring water in every dyke, concentrating at the Farm Yard in a Mill Pond, driving a Thrashing Machine; unusually extensive slated Farm Steading, Stabling, Granaries, Straw and Implement Houses, &c., &c., and a commodious Gentleman Farmer's Residence, two storeys high, with walled-in Garden fully stocked, and many other conveniences quite beyond the limits of an ordinary advertisement, which, with the still more desirable fact of the land being naturally of first quality, and in the best tilth, renders the concern far beyond the value of an ordinary Farm.
For particulars apply to
GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, House and Land Agents, Usher's-quay, Dublin; or to
Messrs. NUNN AND JONES, 6, Dawson-street.

Publications.

THE PAMPHLET FOR THE TIMES.
This day is Published, Price One Shilling,
THE CHURCH AND DISSENT.
"I believe one Catholic and Apostolic Church."—Nicene Creed.
Dublin: WILLIAM M'GEE, 18, NASSAU-STREET, College Bookseller.
London and Oxford: J. H. and J. PARKER.

CARLETON'S MAN WITH THE BLACK EYE
WILL APPEAR IN
DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE,
On SATURDAY NEXT.
Sold by all Booksellers.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—
SINGLE COPY.
Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d
SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
Half-Yearly, ..	3s 3d	Half-Yearly, ..	5s 0d
Quarterly, ..	1s 8d	Quarterly, ..	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class [illegible] at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT H. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
4, *Lower Abbey-street* and 15, *Sackville-place, Dublin.*

THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL OF THE DAY.
On 1st JULY, No. 1, PRICE EIGHTPENCE,
DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.
Edited by M. HAVERTY, Esq.,
Author of "The History of Ireland."
CONTENTS OF No. 1.
The O'Donnells in Exile, by John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D.—The Man with the Black Eye, by William Carleton, Esq.—The Battle of Clontibret, by Celtica—Mrs. Anna Jameson.—The O'Byrnes of Wicklow, by E. P. MacCarthy, Esq.—A Dream of Glenfinsk—The Legend of Inniscathy—The Waning of the Year—Glimpses D'Outre Mer.—Midsummer, by John Duggan, Esq.—Literary Notices.
PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS:
John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.
William Carleton, Esq.
Rev. Charles P. Meehan.
Daniel MacCarthy, Esq.
Thomas D'Arcy Magee, Esq.
E. P. MacCarthy, Esq.
William John Fitzpatrick, Esq., J.P.
Professor Kavanagh.
Robert D. Joyce, Esq.
The *Hibernian Magazine* shall be National, Literary, and at the same time "racy of the soil." The Contents will embrace Irish History and Antiquities, Popular Tales, Poetry, Romance, Biography, &c., &c.
Each Number of the *Hibernian Magazine* will contain 96 columns Double Crown 8vo., printed in the best manner on fine paper, and will be sent free by post for six months for 4s. 6d.
DUBLIN: JAMES DUFFY, 7, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
LONDON: W. KENT & Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

Music.

PIANOFORTES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES
For covering articles liable to injury from exposure.
FERN CASES, GARDEN CAPS,
PROPAGATING GLASSES, AND AQUARIUMS,
BRITISH PLATE GLASS,
PATENT PLATE,
and every description of Plain and Ornamental
WINDOW GLASS,
at the lowest prices of the day, at
GIBSON & SONS', 43, MARY-STREET,
Opposite St. Mary's Church.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
24, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia regiments.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled Every Genuine Bottle signed "Fred Lewis."
FRED LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

P. KENNEDY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH LIBRARY, ANGLESEA-STREET, College-Green, Dublin, established 1841, comprises late Standard Works in Fiction and Miscellaneous Literature, the Reviews, and all the Magazines and Periodicals.
Terms—Single Subscription, £1 per annum; Four Sets, or about 12 volumes, to the country, £2; a Single Work for one Week, 6d.
School, College, and Miscellaneous Books, Novels, Romances, and back numbers of Reviews and Magazines on sale, or sent through post. A Catalogue of Second-hand Books post free.
FION MAC CUMHAIL AND HIS WARRIORS, by the Author of *Legends of Mount Leinster*. 12 stamps through post.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT,
36, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in
IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE,
Manufactured by
WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA AND SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

BATHS FOR THE SEASON.
Suspending Shower Baths, with Curtains, 12s each.
Pillar Shower Baths, complete, £2 10s to £5.
Athenian Sitz Baths, 13s 6d to 20s.
Malvern Reclining Baths, 30s to 42s.
Children's Baths, various shapes, 7s 6d to 15s.
Strong Foot Baths, 3s 6d to 6s 6d.
Toilet Sets, in large variety, from 14s to 72s.
Upright Japanned Leg Baths, 7s 6d each.
Sponge Baths, all sizes, from 7s 6d to 18s each.
Water Cans, Sponges, Flesh Brushes, &c., equally cheap at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S
Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
☞ All the above are made by first-rate workmen of the best materials, zinc, copper, and galvanised iron being used wherever desirable, and are guaranteed to keep staunch and give satisfaction in wear.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.
have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy
FRENCH SILKS.
Black Glaces, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs,
Coloured Broches and Chenes,
Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques,
Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes,
Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.
FRENCH RIBBONS,
Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths,
Laces in all the new and fashionable colours,
Mauve, Oudine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de The,
Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS
In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season;
Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine,
Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety.
These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands.
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,
Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET,
42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.
A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES,
The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS,
Barege, Rockspun, and filled Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
NEW DRESS TEXTURES,
Mohairs, Grenades, Huss Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.
NEW PRINTED MUSLINS,
Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets.
New Parasols,
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.
They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of
Ladies' Outfitting,
Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c.
Children's Dresses,
Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c.
All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET,
Dublin.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for Cleaning Plate, Plated Ware, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI).
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES.
JAMES FORREST & SONS.
Owing to the backward state of the Season and the consequent large stock of goods in the hands of Printers and Manufacturers, have been enabled to purchase a large lot of
PRINTED MUSLINS,
At an immense reduction in price; and as they are all
THIS SEASON'S GOODS,
and printed by the most eminent French and English Printers, they can with confidence recommend them to the notice of ladies purchasing, they being goods of first-rate quality, and would respectfully solicit an early inspection.
100 and 101, GRAFTON-STREET.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER,
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF TEA.
First-class Black Tea, 3s. 8d. per lb.
This quality of Tea is frequently sold as the Best.
Our Finest Black Tea 4s.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET, and 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BATHS, BEDSTEADS, AND LAMPS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Have several of their large showrooms devoted to the display of Metallic Bedsteads, Baths, and Lamps.
The Stock of each is large, new and varied, and the prices very moderate.
Catalogues of J. E. and Co.'s Stock of General Furnishing Ironmongery made to had gratis and free by post.
It enumerates the various articles made in Electro Plate, a material increasingly used as a substitute for Silver; Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Chimney Pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Tea Urns and Kettles, Cutlery, Tea Trays, &c. Gas Fittings in large variety and newest designs.
House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Country Towns, &c.
Agents for Milner's Safes, Bradford's Washing Machines, &c.

Cards.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 6s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
30 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

ROYAL SELTZER WATER.
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

7s. Cases, containing 14 varieties.
BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S
PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS,
Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY!!
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds., and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
30, William-street, Dublin.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE!
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

A CARD.
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder and House Agent,
8, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

Wants.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady, of considerable experience in Tuition is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Christian family; she would impart instruction in the various branches of solid English education, with the French Language, Drawing, and Music, vocal and instrumental. Satisfactory references given and required.—Address "T. M.," Irish Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, of considerable experience in Teaching, is ready to form a re-engagement as Resident Governess in a Gentleman's family, where she would undertake to give instructions in the usual branches of an English Education, together with English and French. The neighbourhood of Dublin preferred.—Address "X. Y. Z.," Irish Times Office.

A STEADY, humble, Protestant, middle-aged man, wants a Situation as Butler, or General Indoor Servant, in a small respectable family; would prefer a comfortable place more than high wages; would attend a gentleman or two in College, or take care of a house and office and keep it clean, and will be heard of for a week.—Please address to "H. R.," 60, Grafton-street, or 49, Sackville-street.

A LADY is most anxious to procure a Situation for a steady, active Widow, without incumbrance; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or could take the care and management of young growing up children; can work at the needle, and make up fine things in the neatest manner, and is most obliging and trustworthy, and has lived with very respectable families; can be highly recommended.—Please address to 22, Grafton-street, Dublin.

AS COOK OR THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, understands soups, pastrys, and made dishes, no objection to town or country.—Address, "E. L.," 18, Stephen's-green North, or 12, North Earl-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, a native of the North of Ireland, wishes for a situation as good plain Cook; would take charge of a dairy if required; has no objection to the country; character will be found satisfactory.—Please address "R. W.," 3, Claremount Cottages, Rathgar.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON, to attend on an elderly lady as own maid; has lived with a titled lady for the last five years, and can be highly recommended; has attended ladies insane.—Address to "M. B.," Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID—A respectable Young Woman; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Address "K. D.," 37, Sheriff-street.

AS COACHMAN.—A Lady wishes to recommend a most trustworthy person, who thoroughly understands his business.—Address by letter to "A. O.," Post-office, Blackrock.

WANTS a Situation as Groom and Coachman, a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended; would take a weekly situation if such should offer; or, his wife would mind a gate, lady, and a small washing.—Any commands for "P. P.," 48, Lower Sackville-street, or 23, Dawson-street, will be punctually attended to for a week, if not engaged.

AS COOK, a respectable Woman, understands her business, soups, pastry, and made dishes; of cleanly habits and person, which her testimonials will testify; no objection to a small share of washing in a regular family; no objection to town or country.—Address "G. H.," 35, Earl-street, or 19, Merrion-row.

Wanted.

TO MASONS.—Ten Masons wanted for a long job at the Brewery, Rathdowney, Queen's County.—June 26, 1860.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE!
DISEASED GUMS!
SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.
WILLIAM [illegible] LIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET.
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Balm has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.
Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.
Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.
Prepared only by
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the kind support which they have hitherto received. Anxious to obtain confidence, and give satisfaction to their connections, they commenced dispensing Medicine with the resolution to devote to it their unremitting personal attention—to employ none but experienced and qualified Assistants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use, uniformly the purest and most effective articles that can be procured—to render prices as moderate as it is possible for any House that conducts itself to the best Medicine—and never to substitute an inferior article for the mere purpose of selling cheap. These are the grounds on which they claim the continuous support of their Friends—on which they solicit the future favours of the Profession and the Public.
Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.
*** Medicines delivered by Van in all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.
Surgical Instruments and Appliances; Home and Foreign Mineral Waters; also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.
MEDICAL HALLS,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Will Mr. Nugent, of Cook-street, come?

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that, in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. The ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and it wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will commend the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
"Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove, that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c. &c).
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND Co., 23, Mary-street. (9)

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry at present in Dublin to inspect their splendid stock of
TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DITTO, AND CARVERS.
T. and O'N.'s own Manufacture.
T. and O'N.'s Stock of the Celebrated Peruvian Steel Razors, Dublin make, and Patent Four-sided Razor Strops, of the same superior quality which has gained this House such celebrity in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE.
In consequence of the long continuance of unfavourable weather, and the advanced period of the season, we have decided upon
SELLING OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK
at and under Cost Prices.
Our advices from the different markets also showing that the same causes have operated to force sales at a great sacrifice of most descriptions of
LIGHT SUMMER FABRICS,
We have been induced to send over our buyers to make special purchases from
MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS,
in order to offer to the Public all the advantages of
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
at the present unavoidable and
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These purchases are now ready, and we shall this day show in
FANCY DRESSES,
LARGE LOTS OF CHECKED AND CROSS-OVER MOHAIRS,
DO. DO. DO. CHALLIS,
TWO AND FIVE-FLOUNCED PRINTED BAREGES,
PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES IN THE PIECE,
FLOUNCE MOHAIR ROBES.
ALSO,

SHAWLS.
In every variety of Tissues
Printed Cashmeres and Llamas,
Self-Coloured Llamas,
Paisley and Foreign Wove Longs, &c.,
All at Reduced Prices.

SILKS.
In all the New Foulards
Two, Three, and Seven Flounced Robes
Rich French Plaids, Stripes, Chines, &c.
Small Checks and Stripes, Bright Silk
All at Reduced Prices

PRINTED MUSLINS.
Plain and Organdi Muslins
Small Checks, Stripes
Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes, in all the New Colours
All at Reduced Prices

MANTLES.
In immense variety of New Styles in
Fancy Cloths, China Silks
Rich Black Glacés, &c.
Zouave Jackets
All at Reduced Prices;

RIBBONS.
Very Cheap Narrow Velvets
Fancy Bonnet Ribbons
Do. Do., French, in great variety of Styles, all at Reduced Prices.

HOSIERY.
Ladies' Fancy Hose;
Children's do.;
White Cotton Hose,
Lisle Thread do.;
Gentlemen's Fancy Socks;
All at Reduced Prices.

LACES.
Worked Collars, Sleeves;
Do., do., in Sets, very Rich;
Flouncings;
White Figured Muslins, Bodices, and
Zouave Jackets; all at Reduced Prices.

CHILDRENS' DRESSES.
Children's Mantles, in Cloth, Angola, Honeycomb, &c.;
Boys' Dresses, in do., do.;
Girls' Dresses, in Barege, Delaine, &c.;
Jackets, in Cloth, Angola, Holland, and Honeycomb;
All at Reduced Prices.

And all our Summer Goods in
STRAW BONNETS, FLOWERS,
PARASOLS, MILLINERY, MANTLE CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
at Clearance Prices.

Immediate inspection respectfully and confidently solicited.

TODD, BURNS, & CO.,
47, MARY STREET.

N.B.—NEW JEWELLERY of every description; also Spangles, Ornaments, Gold Braids, Cords, Belts, Aigraffes, &c., &c., in the utmost variety.
T. B. and CO.

"A SOLACE FOR THE CARES OF LIFE."
BRIAR ROOT PIPES—So Cool this hot weather!
Can be had at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S
(LATE HETHERINGTON'S)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.—OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
Jesus said (John iii. 7) "Ye must be born again."
On SUNDAY NEXT, the 1st JULY,
There will be (God willing) an
OPEN-AIR PRAYER MEETING.
At 4 o'clock p.m.
Free to all. No Collection.
The meeting will be conducted by several Ministers and Christian friends who have been, during the past year, actively engaged in the North of Ireland Revival Services.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

OLD - ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
25, Suffolk-street.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE,
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

FIRST CLASS-TAILORING STOCK,
FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
PREVIOUS TO OPENING OUR NEW PREMISES,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
WE OFFER our Magnificent Stock of First-class Summer Goods for Sale. It comprises the most Fashionable Styles and Materials for the Season. In our Ready-made Department we have a varied assortment of Goods, made in a superior style:—

Summer Lounge Coats,	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Summer Trousers,	12s. 6d.	to	18s. 6d.
Summer Overcoats,	10s. 6d.	to	18s. 6d.
Summer Inverness Capes,	18s. 6d.	to	21s. 6d.
Black Dress Coats,	35s. 0d.	to	42s. 0d.
Black Dress Vests,	9s. 6d.	to	12s. 6d.
Black Dress Trousers,	15s. 6d.	to	18s. 6d.
Black Frock Coats,	35s. 0d.	to	45s. 0d.

Our Black West Cloths, Doeskins, and Scotch Tweeds, either made up to order, or by the yard to suit purchasers.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
84, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN
Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET,
(Off Stephen's-green.)
A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1855.
RECENTLY ENLARGED.
The quiet of home, cleanliness, and regularity, combined with quality and economy, are the characteristics of its management. There are separate sitting rooms, with a piano, also a smoke room.
☞ Observe—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.
N.B.—A *Table d'Hote* at 2 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

MANY of our kind Friends who viewed with despondency our bold attempt of opening a HOSIERY and OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, at 104, D'OLIER-STREET (a place untried before), now express equal surprise at our great success; but wonder will cease if the following facts are borne in mind:—
That there is no more central position in Dublin, opposite to Carlisle Building, near the Bridge. That we know our Business, and do it ourselves, without having a large staff of assistants to feed and pay. That our rent and taxes is, when compared with more leading and fashionable thoroughfares, a mere trifle. That we keep none but the very best articles, which our friends and the public have found out. We are selling extremely cheap. That, in fact, our prime Shirts, Ties, Braces, Vests, Drawers, &c., are 20 per Cent. lower than what is generally charged for such class of goods. Moreover, the recollection of the celebrated Hosiery Establishment which we formerly carried on in Westmoreland-street has induced former Customers of the House, both old and young, to ask themselves the question
"Should Old Acquaintance be Forgot,"
And thousands have swarmed into D'Olier-street, delighted at seeing once more upon the Trading-stage that old familiar face which once contributed so much to their bodily comforts, and who is now assisted by his son—still spared to be their humble servant, under the firm of
M'MAHON and CO.,
4, D'Olier-street.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

IN CHANCERY.

ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS AND LEGATEES.

Cause Petition, under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Registration Act, 1850," sec. 15.
In the matter of James Fagan, Petitioner;
James Sagrue Fagan, Anne Ambrosine Fagan, and William Fagan, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or pecuniary Legatees of James Fagan, (late of Bridgefoot-street), in the City of Dublin, Timber Merchant, deceased (who died on the 22nd day of April, 1837, on or before the 10th day of July next, to furnish in writing to Patrick Anna Smith, of No. 9, Dame-street, in the City of Dublin, solicitor for the petitioner in this matter, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts) in order that the petitioners may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my Office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.
E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.
Patrick Anna Smith, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 9, Dame-street, Dublin.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

NAPOLEONIC DESIGNS ON ENGLAND.

A discovery has recently been made which has excited a great sensation in the limited circle in which the facts are known. We allude to the circumstance of the chart of London, drawn up in obedience to Imperial behests, having fallen into the hands of a gallant Admiral, in which all the leading banking establishments, jewellers, and other places containing valuable property, are distinctly marked out for spoliation in the event of a French invading army succeeding in reaching the metropolis. In conjunction with this chart of London, another drawing has been found, indicating the very place where the French intended to land, with papers pointing out their contemplated plan of procedure.

We are assured that the Napoleonic intention was—we think it likely it has been abandoned by this time—to land 50,000 men at the part of the coast indicated, and with them to march to London, taking the place, but instead of a permanent occupation, condescendingly limiting their stay in the British capital to three days, —a time which Louis Napoleon deems sufficient for the purposes of plunder, and also for the humiliation of England. We believe we are correctly informed when we say, that the facts we have mentioned have been communicated to Lord Palmerston, and that the noble lord has deemed them of sufficient gravity to lay them before his colleagues in office. We will only add that the gallant admiral into whose hands the plans and papers in question accidentally fell, is a near relative of one of our leading metropolitan members, and that it was on the suggestion of the latter that the information was given to Lord Palmerston, and that the charts and documents were placed in his lordship's hands.—*Morning Advertiser.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds recovered to-day to the extent of one-eighth per cent., rather from a re-active tendency than from any restoration of confidence in the political situation abroad, or in the weather at home.

In this market there was also a fractional advance in consequence, but transactions were very limited in extent.

In banking securities, the downward movement continued, another fall of one-half being quoted in Nationals and Royals not having shown any symptoms of recovery from yesterday's sudden depression.

There were no dealings in steam, except in Atlantics, which again advanced to six, closing with sellers.

Mining Shares attracted less attention than usual, the only dealing being in Connorrees, which were quoted at yesterday's rate, and continued in demand. There were buyers of General Mines at the last quoted price.

Alliance Gas improved one-eight per share, and Patritoics were on sale. There were no dealers in Grand Canal Stock.

In Railways there was a little more activity than recently, but prices were all either at or under last rates. Belfast Junctions were dealt in at last price, continuing in demand; Dublin and Drogheda Thirds produced par, at which rate they were steady, an advance of one-half being demanded for the £75 shares. Dublin and Wicklows were in request at 5¼, the selling price being one quarter in advance. Great Southern Stock realised last rate. Irish South Easterns were enquired for at 6¼. Midlands slightly declined, and the Half Shares were done at last price. Waterford and Kilkenny Stock changed hands at a discount of 87 per cent., being the most depreciated security on the Irish Railway List.

The only quotation in the Preference group was in the Great Southern per cent. Stock, which was again dealt in at par, sellers demanding an advance of one-eighth for further transactions. The other Preference Securities remained as last reported.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 26.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	[illegible]
Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	[illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93 5-16
Account,	93 7-16
New Threes,	[illegible]

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, par; Bank Stock, 229; Caledonians, 92¾; Great Northern, 114¾; Great Western 69½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Grand Trunk, 21½ 12 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105; London and North Western, 102 ½; London and South Western, 94; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾; Midland, 118-17 ¾. Consols dull at 93 ⅞ ¾. Shares inactive, and prices a shade easier. Canadian flat. French inactive.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	shut.
Ditto for Account, 9th July	93⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th July	[illegible]
Ditto for new account, 9th July	[illegible]
BANKS.	
National Bank	63
Royal	26
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6
City of Dublin	100
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	23s 6d
Carysfort (Limited)	10s 6d
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	
Ditto Thirds	25
Waterford and Kilkenny	13
Cork, Blackrock and Passage	11 x d
Great Southern and Western	114½
Midland Great Western	52¼
Do. Halves	[illegible]
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual	100
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	10½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9⅜

☞ On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock. The next account day for shares will be the 30th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
Ditto for Account	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
3 per cent. Reduced	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]
New 3 per cent. Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto for Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Stock						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The English funds have been heavy to-day, closing at a decline of ⅛ per cent. from Friday. The Russian loan, the aspect of the Neapolitan question, and the absence of any decided improvement in the weather respectively contributed to the flatness. Exchequer Bills were heavy at par to 4 per cent. In the discount market to-day there has been an active demand for money at 4 per cent. There were no transactions in bullion of any consequence at the Bank to-day. The Railway market opened steadily this morning, but afterwards experienced a slight decline compared with last Friday. Most of the principal English stocks have declined ½ per cent.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The funds to-day were flat, and a fresh reduction of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. occurred. The unfavourable state of the weather, the heaviness of the Paris Bourse, and the announcement of the Russian Loan, combined with the large supply of Stock in the market to check all tendency to recovery. General dullness prevails in the Stock Exchange, but the alteration in prices was not of much importance. The commercial demand for money continues brisk at 4 per cent. and upwards, and it is not likely to slacken until after the 4th of July. The applications at the Bank to-day were numerous, including some from the Bill Brokers.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The funds were dull all morning, but assumed more firmness in the afternoon. Business in every department almost at a stand-still. The Owen Glendower has arrived from Melbourne, with gold valued at £91,000.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The Bourse has been firm, but very dull. The quotations of Rentes was 68-65 or 20 cents higher than yesterday.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 26.

Exchequer Bills, 3 p.m.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ 5; Bank Stock, 229 31; London and North Western, 101½ ½; Amberg, 6½; London and South Western, 93½ 4½; Caledonians, 92½ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 51¼; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ ⅞; Eastern Counties, 54½ 5½; Midland Stock, 117⅝ 18⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Great Northern, 114-15; York and North Midland 81½; Great Northern A, 114 15; Great Western, 69½ 70; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Grand Trunks, 7½; Consols closed a shade firmer; 93⅞ rather buyers. Shares dull and very inactive. Canadians continue to decline. French steady.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of the weather, the demand in certain of the manufacturing markets has become somewhat more active. The sale of yarns and goods in Manchester has improved without, however, any change in prices; and in our linen trade purchases for the home market have increased while, at the same time, there is more doing for the Continent and America. Damasks and linens are in particularly good request, but there is a want in regard to diaper goods. With respect to other articles, it is stated that the rates offered do not come up to the cost of production, from the high price of raw material, &c., and that there is a backwardness in consequence in the production of coarse linens. The reports from the woollen districts are conflicting, but there does not seem to be any want of employment, although the high price of wool must seriously operate against manufacturers. In the iron trade there is considerable activity, there being at present a good demand for finished iron.

Wool—The advices received do not show that there is any tendency to a reduction in the present prices. The stocks of wool are low, and holders in England are firm in their demands, owing to this circumstance, and also to the favourable prospects of trade with France. The prices on the other side of the Channel seem to be as follows:—Fleeces—Southdown hoggs, from £19 10s to £20; do. half-bred do., £19 10s to £20; do. Kent, £19 to £20; do. Southdown ewes and wethers, £16 to £20 per sack of 240lbs. The foreign imports last week comprised 454 bales from Adelaide, 943 from Port Phillip, and 120 from the Cape.

Cotton—The demand has improved, but consumers buy in small quantities. Exporters, however, are more active, and eligible lots are secured by them in the irregular state of the market.

Flax—Markets lightly supplied with fibre. The new crop, however, looks most promising, and does not appear to have suffered from the recent rains. The present prices of flax are—For fine hand-scutched, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; milled, 8s. 3d. to 12s.

Hemp—None inquiry for Manilla. Jute not very saleable at present.

In Colonial produce a good business has been done during the past week in London, with prices in favour of sellers, while the trade here has been much depressed. In sugar, for instance, extensive sales took place in the former, and an advance of 6d. per cwt. established, but in Dublin there has been little or no demand, with prices, moreover, on the decline, Porto Rico having been sold at a reduction. In refined, especially, there was hardly any business done. Tea, however, was in better demand here than in London. Coffee has been realising high rates in the latter market, but some arrivals are, it appears, taking place which will arrest the tendency to advance in price. For spices there is a fair demand, and saltpetre (Bombay) attracts attention at an advance, but Bengal is difficult to sell, and on the decline. As regards rice, the quietude in Mark-lane corn market has checked the excited demand for that article, but prices remain firm. Oil seeds, seed oils, and cocoa nut oil, are on the advance, and, from the low temperature of the weather, and the deficiency of home make, foreign tallow is in good request in London. The prices there are:—Spot, fine yellow candle, 52s. 9d; South American, 52s. 6d. to 53s.; July, September, October, and December, 52s. 6d.

Regarding provisions, the importation of foreign butter into London for the past week has been on a large scale, and prices have declined in consequence; the low rates at which foreign can be had there operates very injuriously against the sale of Irish butter, which has to be offered at a reduction, but without, however, leading to any large transactions. The bacon market, on the contrary, is firm, and good Irish in fair demand; but buyers are not over anxious to make purchases at the present high rates.

With respect to cattle, the fairs held since Friday last do not exhibit the same amount of activity as has lately prevailed, and the supply of butchers' beasts seems to have been small. In the London and Liverpool markets held on yesterday, beef and lambs became reduced in value in both, but other descriptions brought the same prices as those obtained last week.

Grain and Flour—The decline in the English markets from the recent high rates has tended to further depress our corn trade, and at our Corn Exchange, to-day, the business was altogether of a retail kind. From the price of flour in Dublin, millers are not able to pay the prices asked for wheat, and they will therefore continue to purchase only what is necessary to meet their pressing engagements. The demand for that article was therefore dull, and holders would have been obliged to give way to tempt buyers, but this they were unwilling to do. Oats and barley were, however, in favour of the latter, and Indian corn was again fully 6d lower.

The following are this day's quotations, viz.:—White wheat, 31s to 33s; red ditto, 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; oatmeal, 14s to 17s; bakers' flour, 16s 6d to 21s; Indian corn, Galatz and Odessa, 34s 6d; Ibraila, 34s.

At London the following appear to be the prices of floating cargoes calling for orders at ports of call, viz.—Wheat—Berdianski, 55s to 56s per 492 lbs.; Marianople, same rates; Taganrog, 53s 6d to 54s; Odessa Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 52s per 492 lbs; Said, 52s to 53s; Polish Odessa, 480, 50s; Galatz, 50s to 52s; Ibraila, 46s to 48s per 480 lbs; Egyptian Said, 42s to 44s; and Behara, 38s to 40s per quarter. Indian corn—Galatz and Odessa, 33s to 33s 6d per 492 lbs; Ibraila, 32s 6d to 33s; and Foxonian, 33s to 33s 6d per 480 lbs. Barley—Odessa, 25s to 26s per 400 lbs; Danubian and Taganrog, same price. Beans—Egyptian, 33s to 33s 6d per quarter. Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 30s to 31s per quarter. Oats, Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s; and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s also.

The arrivals at ports of call from the 18th to the 23rd instant, both days included, comprised one cargo of wheat, seventeen of Indian corn, six of barley, one of rye, and one of rape.

The harvest in Spain is almost completed, and is reported to be "magnificent," and the accounts of the crops in America also continue to be very satisfactory. According to the latest advices, the prices in New York are, for wheat 41s 2d to 52s 6d; flour, 21s to 30s per bushel; Indian corn, 21s to 26s; barley 21s 6d; and rye, 27s to 29s 7d per quarter.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JUNE 26.—Newcastle races commencing to-day, quite a holiday. Nothing passing in corn.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JUNE 26.—We have a fair attendance at this morning's market. A moderate business is passing in wheat, without change in prices. Flour in retail demand at late rates. Oats and oatmeal slow. Indian corn without change for yellow, while white is held for at least 6d per quarter more money.—Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 26.—Sugar steady; coffee firm; tea quiet; rice—5,700 bags sold at 10s to 10s 6d; fine white, 14s to 14s 6d; twenty-five tierces of Cardinas sold a little over 25s 6d; saltpetre quiet; tallow firm at 52s 9d on spot, and this price is paid for the last three months.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 26.—Sales 8,000 or more. No change in market. Imports 9,049.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 26.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 900 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 26.—Oats, 12s to 16s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

There was another dull market to-day at our Corn Exchange, and the fair lots disposed of barely brought Friday's prices. Indian corn remained unaltered in price, and to effect sales a reduction was demanded. The following are the quotations:—

	S. D.		S. D.		S. D.		S. D.
White wheat	31 0	to	33 0	Oatmeal	14 0	to	17 0
Red do.	30 0	to	31 6	Rapeseed	00 0	to	00 0
Barley	18 0	to	22 0	Bakers' flour	16 6	to	21 0
Bere	00 0	to	00 0	Indian corn, per			
Oats	14 6	to	16 6	480lbs	33 6	to	35 0

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25.—Last week's arrivals of wheat and oats were large, but of other grain moderate. No corn was exported. Of English wheat there were 3,179 qrs., of foreign 32,563 qrs., chiefly from Danzi and the Baltic. There were but few samples from Kent and Essex this morning. Millers having lately supplied themselves freely, and the English samples not being fine, business was suspended, though only last Monday's rates were demanded. The foreign trade was also excessively dull and prices nominal. The quantity of country flour was 21,718 sacks, with 5,527 sacks foreign, and with fair supplies Norfolks were fully 1s per sack lower. For foreign the former rates were demanded, without leading to business. Town prices were unchanged. The supply of British barley was 199 qrs., of foreign 7,904 qrs. There was a steady retail demand for foreign grinding parcels at former rates, as well as for other sorts. The malt trade was without life, but prices were unchanged. The entire supply of oats was 97,860 qrs., comprising 118 qrs. English, 1,910 qrs. Irish, and 95,832 qrs. foreign, of which nearly 40,000 qrs. were from Russia. This heavy arrival brought down prices for the best sweet qualities 1s. per qr., and for inferior still more. Those out of condition, as Dutch and Konigsberg cargoes, were sold at irregular rates. Of native beans there were 200 qrs., of foreign 1,300 qrs. There was a quiet trade at unaltered prices. Of English peas there were only 4 qrs. per rail, of foreign, 1,100 qrs. Very little was doing in the overleft samples of English, or the fresh arrivals of foreign, which were chiefly boilers. The arrival of linseed was 14,083 qrs, with 4,920 qrs. exported. Prices of crushing seed remained steady, and cakes were rather easier. In the cloverseed trade there was more firmness, in consequence of the wet weather. Good mustardseed was dear. Canaryseed rose 2s to 4s per qr., and all seeds maintained their value.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat—Essex and Kent, white, new, 50s to 62; old, 50s to 59s per qr; red, new, 50s to 59s; old, 00s to 00s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 48s to 58s. Barley—malting, new, 30s to 36s; chevalier new, 00s to 00s; grinding, 28s to 30s; distilling, 30s to 31s. Malt: Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; Kingston, Ware, and town-made, 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; brown, 48s to 49s. Rye, new, 30s to 31s. Oats—English, feed, 21s to 25s; potato, 27s to 29s; Scotch, feed, 22s to 27s; potato, 27s to 29s; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 24s; fine, 25s to 27s; ditto black, 20s to 24s; fine, 26s. Beans—Mazagan, 34s to 40s; ticks, 37s to 39s; Harrow, 38s to 47s; pigeon, 46s to 50s. Peas—new, white, boilers, 36s to 41s; maple, 38s to 41s; grey, 36s to 38s; Flour—per sack of 280 lbs., town, households, 43s to 46s; fine, 00, country, 41s to 42s; households, 43s to 46s; Norfolk and Suffolk ex ship, 40s to 41s.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 25.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,341 firkins butter, and 2,314 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 17,349 casks butter, and 1,366 bales bacon. Irish butter is almost neglected in this market; and the few sales effected were at a decline of 1s and 2s per cwt. English and foreign, being preferred by the dealers, being considerably lower in price. Best Dutch 96s. While Irish will command a ready sale at 1s per cwt. more than the finest English or foreign, the shipments from Ireland to this market must continue small. Bacon market very firm, at a further advance of 2s per cwt. Another Report—Very little was passing in Irish butter last week. The dealings landed were on a limited scale, at no noticeable change in value. There were some few sales for forward shipment of Cork and Limerick, at about the prices mentioned in our last report. Foreign was plentiful, and supplied nearly all wants; best quality was 2s to 4s cheaper, and other kinds in proportion. Bacon was not quite so much in request, but, with higher advices from Ireland, holders were firm, and prices 1s to 2s dearer. Hams and lard as last reported.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 25.—The high quotations current in the manufacturing districts continue to impart great confidence to the holders of English wool in London. Since our last report the dealings have been only to a moderate extent; nevertheless, prices have ruled firm, both for long and short wools, the stock of which is now reduced to a narrow compass.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, JUNE 25.—SCOTCH.—The market is cleared of all good laid wool, and consumers buy sparingly of the second-class and inferior, as not suited to their requirements. White Highland none. The market is entirely cleared of all good Cheviots, and the stocks of any class very light. Good wool commanded a high price. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs., 11s to 12s 6d; White Highland do., 14s 6d to 16s; Laid Crossed do., unwashed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; do., do., washed, 15s to 18s 6d; Laid Cheviot do. unwashed, 17s to 20s; do., do., washed, 19s 6d to 25s; White Cheviot do. washed, 32s to 40s. Foreign—There is a good demand for all clean and useful wool, particularly any with length of staple and which have commanded advance on late rates; this caused by the high price at which the English flax wool is offering. The public sales commence here on the 27th instant, when about 10,000 bales East Indian and 4,000 other kinds will be offered. Imports for the week, 2,123 bales; previously this year, 102,635 bales.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 25.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,764 head. In the corresponding week in 1859, we received 4,574; in 1858, 3,220; in 1857, 4,402; in 1856, 2,500; in 1855, 4,639; and in 1854, 3,492 head. Imports into London last week.—From Rotterdam, beasts, 278; sheep, 980; lambs, 601; calves, 69; pigs, 86. Hambro', beasts, 115; sheep, 4,119; lambs, 9; calves, 53; pigs, 43. From Harlingen, beasts, 73; sheep, 94; lambs, [illegible]; calves, 142; pigs, 89. From Tonning, beasts, 59; sheep, 19; [illegible] From Amsterdam, beasts, 3; [illegible] From Antwerp, calves, 31. From Bremen, beasts, 13. From Ostend, beasts, 8. Total, beasts, 594; sheep, 5,744; lambs, 730; calves, 468; pigs, 275. Yearly comparison of weekly imports: [illegible] 1859, beasts, 578; sheep, 4,484; lambs, 990; calves, 559; pigs, 41; in 1858, beasts, 775; sheep, 3,765; lambs, 384; [illegible] 1857, beasts, 713; sheep, 2,515; [illegible] in 1855, beasts, 747; sheep, 1,366; lambs, 350; calves, 144; pigs, 20; in 1853, beasts, [illegible] sheep, 5,819; lambs, 900; calves, 623; pigs, 191; in 1854, beasts, 1,186; sheep, 3,455; lambs, 296; calves, 221; pigs, 409. The show of foreign stock here to-day was moderate, and sales progressed slowly, on rather easier terms. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up were again limited, and in but middling condition. The weather being very wet, the attendance of buyers was less numerous, and the demand for all kinds ruled somewhat heavy, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots sold at 5s 4d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, comprised 2,000 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 450 various breeds; and from Scotland, 40 Scots and crosses. The show of sheep was again very moderate. The best downs and half-breds were in fair request, at full quotations; but other kinds moved off slowly, at barely late rates. Lambs—the supply of which was tolerably good—were very dull, and 4d to 6d per 8lbs. cheaper. The top figure was 6s 4d. We were fairly supplied with calves, which changed hands steadily at full quotations. The pork trade was heavy; yet, in most transactions prices were supported. Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 4d per 8 lbs to sink the offal; second quality beasts 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; second quality sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown sheep, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small calves, 5s 2d to 5s 8d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 4d; suckling calves, 20s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

With very little summer weather during the past week, and much rain, vegetation has made but small progress. The sodden state of the soil requires good drainage, warm nights, and cloudy days. A powerful sun might bring on disease in the wheat plant—already sufficiently thin and unpromising. The clay lands are bad, and already past recovery as to a good yield; but the lighter soils may produce an average crop, although late. Even spring corn (more especially barley and peas) looks sickly, and haymaking has become critical. The root crops are threatened, and though there is plenty of haulm on some pieces of potatoes, without a great change this root must be again diseased or rot. With such prospects, after a great rise in wheat and animal food, a free importation becomes most important. The long prevalence of dull markets and low prices, has, however, made the change appear so great to buyers, every dry day brings its calm, whatever weather may have preceded it. The fineness of last Monday seems to have imparted dulness to all the markets, which have generally tended downwards as to wheat prices. This has also been the case on the Continent. The trade in flour at Paris has been slow, and to sell wheat it was necessary to take 1s to 1s 6d per qr. less money. Belgium has been influenced in the same direction, as well as Holland. The advices from the Baltic and the interior have been calm, no serious damage being apprehended in Germany, though everywhere lateness is complained of. But in Spain and Italy, as well as Southern Russia, all corn looks well; and, were these markets left to supply their own necessities only, the successful gathering must produce a lower range. Algeria, as well as Egypt, has got in its produce favourably, and prices—already reduced—will be determined by the accounts from France. Breadstuffs in America remain dear, but the weather has been satisfactory both in Canada and United States. The arrivals off the coast since the 14th instant were 28 cargoes, of which 3 cargoes were wheat, 18 maize, 6 barley, and 1 rye, one-fourth been previously sold. The business transacted was as follows: 1 cargo Danubian at 52s 9d, 1 low Ibraila at 47s 6d, 1 Sandomirka at 55s, 1 Odessa Ghirka at 54s, 6 Taganrog Ghirka at 54s to 54s 6d, and 3,000 quarters at 54s 3d; also 4,750 quarters Marianopoli (for the end of September) at 58s; 3 cargoes Danubian and Odessa maize at 31s 6d to 34s, and 1 Orfano (out of condition) at 25s 3d; of Danubian barley 4 cargoes at from 25s to 26s 3d; and 1 of Egyptian beans at 33s per quarter. The sales noted last week were 94,342 quarters wheat, at 54s 11d, against 53,830 quarters in 1859. The London averages were 5,815 on 1,695 quarters. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 13th June, in wheat and flour, were equal to 89,352 quarters wheat.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Glaippus, or the Forgotten Friend"; "Lend Me 5s."; "Boots at the Swan."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., June 25.
India (Bombay), (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	
America (New York) (S.)	Six p.m., June 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 27.
America (Portland), (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, amounted to 56,874 copies, making an average of 9,479 copies daily.

IT is impossible to detail, within the limits of an ordinary advertisement, the many advantages appertaining to Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, NEW REGISTERED PALETOT and MORNING COAT, &c. The following Garments always to be had of their Agent,
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

	£	s.	d.
Evening Dress Coat	3	10	0
Single Paletot	2	2	0
Milled do.	2	2	0
Milled Morning or Office Coat	2	2	0
[illegible] and Highland Capes in Cloth	2	2	0
Do. Do. in Tweed	1	1	0

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
MY READY-MADE STOCK
is well supplied with Summer
LOUNGE SUITS
for the Sea-side, Railway Travelling, or for Tourists.
The LOUNGE SUIT, at FIFTY SHILLINGS,
will be found excellent value, and can be had in a variety of designs.
RICHARD ALLEN.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE SCOTCH ANGOLA
TROUSERS,
ALL WOOL,
AND THOROUGHLY SHRUNK,
FOR
SIXTEEN SHILLINGS,
are made to order in clean, well-ventilated Workshops, and by respectable, well-paid Workmen.
Gentlemen are, therefore, quite safe in ordering.
KENNY AND OWENS,
TAILORS AND TROUSERS MAKERS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

AN untoward and extraordinary accident has prevented the "Connaught" from sailing with her Majesty's Mails for America. Fortunately the accident occurred almost within a moment after the vessel started. Had the disaster happened when the Connaught was far out at sea, the loss of property and life would have seriously injured the prospects of the Galway line. Fortunately, too, the Parana lay within a cable's length, ready coaled and victualled, so that the passengers and mails were readily transferred. From the arrival of the Connaught on Sunday morning until her departure she became a great point of attraction, and the number of visiters from all quarters, who have thronged the town, fully indicate the warm interest taken in the object for which she has been built. It is to be regretted that there was not sufficient time to enable the company to send her previously to Kingstown, as originally intended, for the inspection of the great body of shareholders and others resident in and about Dublin, but it is to be hoped that an opportunity will soon arise for making up for the disappointment, especially as we believe that much benefit would be derived by acceding to the general desire in this respect. The reports from all sides concur in representing the Connaught as a noble specimen of naval architecture, and some notion of her gigantic proportions may be formed by considering that she is 126 yards in length, with a capacity equal to at least 3,000 tons, builders' measurement, and that, with the exception of the Great Eastern, she is the largest mail packet afloat. She is described, also, as possessing every appliance of modern steamship construction, and as having been fitted up with a mechanical contrivance which has the effect of causing a singular freedom from vibration while her ponderous machinery is in motion. To passengers an arrangement of the latter kind will be extremely agreeable, and, should the reasonable expectations regarding the speed of this fine vessel be realised, an Irish port will the sooner become the principal point of departure in Europe for the Western Continent. A swift passage made by the Prince Albert, some time since, created considerable uneasiness in Liverpool, as it is felt there that so soon as first-class ocean steamers start from our shores, the monopoly which has been so long enjoyed by the Cunard Company will be at an end, and to an apprehension of this nature the calling of the steamers of that Company at Cork is attributable. It is also worthy of remark that several other lines have since commenced running from Ireland to America, which may be traced to a somewhat similar cause; and, from the various interests involved, the first intelligence of the arrival of the Connaught at her destination will be watched for with anxiety, not only by the inhabitants of this country, but in England, and on the Continent also, where certain changes are inevitable, should the Galway enterprise succeed. We have alluded to some benefits which have been already obtained by steamers running from the latter port, but the advantages which will ultimately accrue to Ireland cannot be too highly estimated; they are too great, however, to be discussed in this article, but were they even limited to what appears most prominent and immediate—namely, the entire of the English, and most of the Continental mails, with an enormous goods and passenger traffic going direct from our shore—such results would amply compensate for any exertions that could be made to secure objects of such value and importance. Looking to the geographical position of this island, there can be no doubt that the beneficial advantages to which we have referred will arrive in due course, but whether through the present Atlantic Company or not is quite another question. It is not our wish or intention to make any reflections regarding the past management of the Company, but it may be useful to again allude to the extremely injurious arrangement of having the movements still directed from London. Now, it must be borne in mind that the Cunard Company, against whom the Atlantic is contending, is one of the best managed and most prosperous in existence, and that it will require no ordinary ability, and the greatest promptitude, together with an ample supply of the sinews of war, to enable the latter to compete successfully with their formidable rival. The sailing of the Connaught has re-awakened the national feeling, and the requisite capital will, we have no doubt, be forthcoming, if the Atlantic Company take the proper steps for obtaining and securing the confidence of the country. As long, however, as the direction is so far distant as at present from the scenes of operation, no faith will be placed in the Company; and we trust that the interests of the shareholders will not be sacrificed, nor the welfare of the line jeopardised by any further delay in the transfer of the management to Ireland. It is the general wish that this change should at once take place, and if it be not immediately effected, a grave error will have been committed.

GARIBALDI promised to be in Naples by the close of July, and he is a man to keep his word. There can be no doubt now that his original intention was to throw a large body of troops, under the command of Colonel Medici, upon Umbria and the Marches. In an unlucky moment, Medici asked the advice of Count Cavour, and once that Minister's opinion was requested he could only give a direct negative to the expedition. At last, on the evacuation of the citadel of Palermo, Garibaldi sent for Medici's troops. They formed a body of 3,600 effective men, and have been brigaded with 10,000 of the best armed among the Sicilians. There are only four posts now ruled by the Neapolitans, and the fall of Messina will ensure the fall of the remaining three. The communication between Messina and the interior of Sicily is cut off by large bodies of troops, entrenched upon the roads. Mount Etna, which was so long the impregnable retreat of the revolted slaves under the Roman Republic, is also occupied by Sicilians. From the summit of Mount Etna the whole Southern coast can be watched, so that not a vessel can approach undiscovered. The plan of Garibaldi evidently is to take Messina, and then to pass across the narrow straits. Medici brought with him five American steam vessels. These and the small craft which Garibaldi can readily pick up, will be sufficient for the transport of his troops. The King of Naples is making preparation for anything but resistance. His treasure has long since been removed to Marseilles, and his satellites are selling the valuables plundered from Palermo.

But meanwhile, a change has come over the Sardinian Cabinet. Its complicity with Garibaldi's attack upon Sicily cannot be denied; still the responsibility of the act was left entirely upon him. Count Cavour published cautions, which were regarded very much as Mr. Cardwell's caution against Volunteering for the Pope has been regarded here. But the interference of the Emperor of Austria and the Duke of Modena has been so undisguised that Sardinia at length is enabled to throw off the mask, and openly to take part with Garibaldi. The crusaders of the Pope have had some influence in hastening this result. Drilled, fed, and clothed in Austrian garrisons, carried by Austrian railroads, and conveyed by Austrian steamers from Trieste to Ancona, they are placed under the orders of Lamoriciere, close upon the frontiers of Sardinia. The appointment of Prince Torrearsa, one of the most influential personages in Sicily, and the bosom friend of Count Cavour, as the Governor of Palermo, in Garibaldi's absence at Messina, is due to this change of policy on the part of Piedmont.

The Emperor of the French though he will not, at least at present, interfere with the sword, exerts his power by diplomacy, to support the tottering throne of Naples until all his plans are ripe for execution. He recommended the King of Naples to adopt a constitution, to grant a complete and general amnesty, to change his Ministry, to form an alliance with Piedmont, and to adopt the Italian flag quartered with the Neapolitan arms.

The answer of the King of Naples to these propositions has been long delayed, but at length he has accepted terms which he can readily violate. It is scarcely possible that Garibaldi will be satisfied with them. The last two proposals are of little importance, for Naples, with a constitution must be the ally of Piedmont. The first three, conceded and sworn to by the late King, in 1848, and were most treacherously violated. Even if the Constitution then granted has never been legally abrogated—even if these propositions should be accepted, as respects the Neapolitan dominions, on the Continent, who but one who desires to complicate matters for his own ends would undertake to persuade Sicily, now free, to return again under the yoke of her tyrant on his promise to grant a Constitution?

But there is, independently of Italian affairs, an evident tendency, to war, and preparation for it. Or if France, which the clever accounts of the Imperial financier represents annually as possessing a large surplus revenue, wishes to borrow the trifling sum of twenty millions! That is about what the conquest of Egypt would cost on French calculation. Russia has boldly proposed for a loan of eight millions, which most obligingly she wishes to borrow in London. The terms she offers are quite too favourable, and the remembrance of her false statements last year, respecting this very loan, has not died out. British merchants are chary of lending money unless the credit of the borrower be sound. But what does Russia require this eight millions for, and why does she so closely ally herself with French policy as to join with that rich country in borrowing money? Are these eight millions intended to equip an army for the seizure of Constantinople? We see no other object which would require so large a sum. Fortunately, the device of injuring a country called an ally, by means of her own resources, has been practised once too often.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Although the extreme severity of the season has in a great measure checked the growth of those beautiful productions of Nature which at this period of the year adorn our gardens, and delight our senses, yet the inhabitants of Dublin will this day have an opportunity of viewing a choice and magnificent collection of plants and flowers, arranged under the direction and management of the Royal Dublin Society, at their house, in Kildare-street, who have used every exertion to make this Exhibition as attractive as possible.

Up to a late hour yesterday evening, numerous and beautiful specimens from private and public gardens continued to be supplied in great abundance, which are to be staged and arranged this morning, after which they are to be examined and adjudicated upon, previous to the admission of the Public at two o'clock.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, the exhibition will be again thrown open to the public, at a reduced rate of admission, viz.—Adults, one shilling; children, sixpence; when the hall will be brilliantly lighted with gas. The effect of the artificial light upon the various plants and flowers is very striking, and adds considerably to the beauty of the whole scene, rendered still more agreeable by the music of military bands, which will perform at both day and evening exhibitions.

On Thursday the 28th, there will be a sale of the various specimens exhibited, when those who wish will have an opportunity of becoming purchasers of those beautiful productions.

The *Times* on the Loss of the Steamer Malabar in Galle Harbour, with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros on board:—

We received intelligence yesterday of another disaster off Ceylon. The Malabar, with the two Ambassadors of France and England, Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, on board, has gone down in the harbour of Galle. The lives of all on board and the mails were saved, but beyond this the calamity seems to have been complete. We are informed by telegraph that the Malabar parted her hawsers in a gale of wind, bumped heavily against the rocks, and went ashore on the sand. Nobody who knows the harbour of Galle will be surprised at such an occurrence. Except on the land side, it is open to every wind that blows, inasmuch as on two other sides—the fourth being to seaward—the land is so low as not to afford protection against any wind. Nearly every gale that sweeps over the Indian Ocean, then, can drive with full force against any craft which may be lying in this deceitful harbour. It is, no doubt, vast enough in apparent extent, but the very appearance of extent is treacherous. The water is so shallow round the harbour that only a boat of the very lightest draught can even approach the shore, except towards the town. The strength of the wind in these seas is at times tremendous, and nothing, save the interposition of a cape, or hill, or other natural defence of the like kind, would enable a vessel to ride out a gale in security. Even with our experience of last autumn as to what the power of the elements may be when fairly roused to fury, we have but a scant notion of an Indian typhoon. But at certain seasons of the year these typhoons constantly occur, and one would suppose that even selfish considerations would impel Government departments and steamship companies to select proper spots for their coaling harbours. At one time you are sending out troops, and upon their punctual arrival may depend the fortune of a campaign; at another you are bringing these troops home again, sick and disabled, and every motive of policy as well as humanity would suggest the propriety of taking every precaution for their safety; again, a third time you may be sending out ambassadors charged with the conduct of important negociations, sometimes treasure, and always the mails. It needs, however, no great argument to show that the communications between England and India must be even more carefully guarded than between any two other points of the empire. Now, Ceylon must remain a halfway house or a place of call mainly for coaling purposes, and if there were no option but to send the steamers into the harbour of Galle there would be no blame to be attached to anybody. It does so happen, however, that at Trincomalee, on the other side of the island, there is a most excellent harbour, which possesses nearly all the advantages in which Galle is deficient. It is very true that some time back the Ava, with the wounded of Lucknow on board her, was thrown away near Trincomalee, but you would not say that Holyhead, whatever may be its defects, is an unsafe harbour because the captain of a steamer had run his ship ashore on the Isle of Man. There may be reasons of which we are not aware why Trincomalee should not be chosen as the harbour of Ceylon. If so, let those who are most competent to offer opinions upon such a point tell us what they are. In the present state of our information, it appears the height of perverseness to prefer a place which looks like an open roadstead, and where vessels are exposed to all the fury of the elements, to a harbour which appears to contain in itself all the conditions of safety.

It is curious enough that our West Indian Steamship Company seems to follow the example of the Peninsular and Oriental in this respect, though in another quarter of the globe. They make St. Thomas's the centre of their postal system, and, although in the harbour of St. Thomas's vessels are not exposed to the same danger from the winds and sea as at Galle, yet there is a peculiar curse upon the place, which renders it as obnoxious to seamen as the most stormy quarter of the ocean. St. Thomas's, indeed, possesses many natural and some artificial conveniences; but it has one terrible fault—at one season of the year men cannot enter the harbour and live, and at all seasons it is a profoundly unhealthy place. The yellow fever has chosen it for its head-quarters—so has the West India Mail Company. The consequence is that when Yellow Jack is in full vigour,—and he very frequently is in full vigour at St. Thomas's—happy is that ship which leaves the harbour after the slightest possible delay with only a moderate loss of life, and without carrying away amongst her crew the seeds of destruction, which will burst forth in full vitality long after the ship has got away from this great marine pesthouse. The British island of Antigua lies near at hand, which has all the natural advantages of St. Thomas's in situation, and we believe in all other respects, and which is as healthy as the other island is notorious for its pestilential properties. The home of Yellow Jack, which owns allegiance to the Crown of Denmark, is chosen in place of the island of Antigua, which is a British possession and which has no yellow fever, or, if any, only according to the usual measure of tropical climates not unhealthily situated. However, we are not calling attention to-day so much to the erroneous choice of St. Thomas's on the West India station as to that of the harbour of Galle, when another port on the opposite side of Ceylon is ready to receive the Company's ships, and not to entice them to their destruction. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have been unfortunate of late in their Eastern ventures. First, there was the Ava, which was lost off Trincomalee by mere carelessness; then there was the Alma, which was run upon a coral reef in the Red Sea by the negligence and miscalculation of the officer of the watch; and now here we have the Malabar blown ashore in Galle harbour, because her hawsers would not stand the stress of the storm, or rather because she was taken into a harbour which should never have received a vessel of such value at all.

The *Daily News* on the proposed Withdrawal of Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill by the Government:—

The Attorney-General was too hasty last night. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill is a measure affecting too important interests to be imperilled because the House of Commons hesitated to throw upon the Consolidated Fund the heavy compensation charges which it would involve. The liberality with which compensation is often awarded to gentlemen retiring from the public service is such as is unknown out of Governmental departments; but when the principle has been recognised and the amount has been fixed, it is surely much better that the burden should be distributed over the nation generally than be devolved on a small portion of the community. In the present case, unless it is resolved to refuse compensation to officers whose services having been adequately paid for are no longer wanted, the required sums must either be levied on the suitors of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, or be paid out of the national taxes. But, as the court exists for the protection of credit, which is a public object, there appears no reason for throwing its charges exclusively upon those who are unfortunately compelled to have recourse to its assistance. However this question may be decided, there is no excuse for jeopardising a bill the loss of which, as was observed last night, would make the cause of Bankruptcy Reform well nigh desperate.

The *Times* on the question of Privilege, raised by the rejection of the Paper Duty Bill by the House of Lords:—

We believe we may announce that the collision between the Lords and the Commons which was to be, and which was to lead to the extermination or subjection of the former anomalous body, has been averted. The very numerous Committee of two-and-twenty, we are told, succeeded in resolving itself into two parties, under two chiefs, who both prepared reports. Mr. Walpole prepared one, giving a quiet history of the precedents, and saying very much what has been said before. Bound to truth, he was unable to import much variety into a theme which was simply a question as to matters of fact. A counter-report was prepared by Mr. Bright, with the assistance, it is said, of a constitutional adviser of great celebrity in small circles. This went into the very depths and heights of the question, and, of course, concluded that the House of Lords had done what it had no right to do, and that the House of Commons should set the decision of the Lords at nought. This might be very excellent advice if the object were to bring things to the speediest possible issue, at whatever cost; and we can easily imagine gentlemen very happy to ride the storm that might be got up on such an occasion. These two reports were laid before the Committee, which had thus to choose between history and science, between dry matter of fact and ardent opinion.—Some members of the Committee could not agree with Mr. Bright's report, yet stood so much in awe of its explosive tendency that they proposed a compromise—a third report, which should amalgamate the two gauges. Eventually, however, the two rival reports were put to the vote, when Mr. Bright succeeded in obtaining, in addition to his own vote, for his own report, those of Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell. The former of these gentlemen was concerned in the subject-matter of the difference—the Repeal of the Paper Duty—and the latter was tolerably safe to take the widest interpretation of popular right and the narrowest of constitutional privilege. The whole trio, therefore, were too deeply pledged for their agreement to form any novelty or have any weight. The remainder of the Committee agreed to Mr. Walpole's report. There can be little doubt as to the course to be taken by the House. The three dissentients will have a hearing, and will recommend and deliver their own report, amplified into three good speeches. They will be well supported, and the constitutional question will be largely illustrated and embellished. The House, however, will be content with letting the minority have their say out. It will adopt Mr. Walpole's report, with, possibly, a quiet protest against the late decision of the Lords being construed into a new precedent. The effect of this will be that the House of Commons will probably be beware for the future how it exposes itself to the chance of being snubbed by the Lords. On the recent occasion it certainly did something to provoke its own fate. The next time it sends up to the Lords a bill for the repeal of a productive tax it will take care that the passing of the measure shall not be equivalent to the infliction of a serious deficiency.

The *Morning Herald* on the Probable Retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the Government:—

In his latest attempt to vindicate the repeal of the paper duty Mr. Gladstone taunted his opponents with being too late in the day with their objections, and urged that, the general policy of the Budget having been agreed to, the House of Commons had no right to give an adverse judgment upon any of its separate items. The answer [illegible] carried some weight, and, doubtless, added to the majority by which the bill for the repeal of the paper duty was carried. But the experience of the six weeks that have ensued since the display of virtuous indignation which then greeted Sir Stafford Northcote's exposure of his financial fallacies have considerably modified the public estimate of the worth of his figures and his arguments and at the present moment it seems likely that Mr. Gladstone's greatest success will be one of his most lasting condemnation. It must be borne in mind that all the criticisms which were elicited at the commencement of the session by Mr. Gladstone's financial schemes were directed against the Budget as it stood, based on the actual estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No one presumed to challenge these until some months after its leading principles had been consented to; and when, as on the occasion to which we but now alluded, the correctness of the estimates was called in question, Mr. Gladstone altogether evaded the point at issue, and dexterously drew off the attention of the house to a question of precedent and tradition which was entirely beside the matter. But it is hardly to be doubted that, had the truth and the whole truth been made known in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's first exposition of his financial scheme, it would have met with a very different reception; and we are much mistaken if something of the *retirement* of public opinion which is now taking place is not owing quite as much to the notion that the public has not been fairly dealt with, as to the acknowledged a failure of the Budget from which such magnificent results.

Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the year's expenditure stood originally at £70,100,000, and his anticipated surplus at £464,000. On the strength of these figures the House of Commons assented to the various reductions rendered necessary by the French Treaty and to the repeal of the paper duty—to the remission, in fact, which reduced the revenue to the extent of upwards of £3,000,000. But it is now not even attempted to be concealed that the surplus, according to the calculations of the Chancellor himself, did not reach half the amount claimed in the Budget; that instead of the £500,000 vote of credit for the war with China, a sum of at least £2,500,000, will be required almost immediately; and, finally, that the expenditure which the Commission on fortifications has declared to be absolutely necessary for the current year is £3,675,000. It cannot be said that the probable expenses of the Chinese war could not be calculated at the commencement of the session, unless it be conceded that common prudence is not a necessary quality of a statesman in the present day. Still less can it be asserted that the Government were not in possession of the report of the Commission in sufficient time to enable them to frame their Budget in accordance with their recommendations; for that report is dated 7th of February, and must to all intents and purposes be regarded as having been in the hands of the Ministry within a few days of its issue. How can we account for this retention on any principle of fair dealing? We are compelled to conclude either that the Ministry foresaw such an expenditure as would invalidate the chances of carrying their Budget, and that they virtually burked the information which they alone were in a position to give to the public, or we must give them credit for such negligence, gross inaccuracy, and stupid improvidence, as ought to seal the fate of the whole administration. But on May 9th Mr. Gladstone assured the House of Commons that, with regard to the decision of the commission on fortifications, "the House and the Government were in the same predicament, as it was known to them both that a special body had been appointed to consider the question of fortifications, and that the report had not yet been prepared." Three months had elapsed when Mr. Gladstone used those words since the commission concluded its labours and furnished its report. Yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer felt himself justified in asserting that all the Government knew in the month of May was that "the report had not been prepared." What, we should like to know, would have been the fate of the Budget, had its author come forward and told the public that in the face of an extraordinary expenditure of nearly £7,000,000, to be met by loans, he proposed to remit £3,000,000 of taxation, and to raise the income tax to 10d. in the pound? We leave the public to decide on the motives that led to the suppression of these disagreeable items in the year's accounts. The greatest amount of Christian charity will hardly persuade any impartial observer that there was not something more than blundering incapacity at the bottom of this of extraordinary oversight.

The rumour is rapidly gaining ground that Mr. Gladstone is about to retire from the Government, and it is by no means inconsistent with his past career that he should abandon the Ministry in the hour of their utmost difficulty. If the long predicted retirement actually takes place it will probably be favourably regarded by the majority of his colleagues, who must all feel that they owe principally to his agency the perils and embarrassments of their present position. As it would be difficult to point to a principle which Mr. Gladstone has not in turn defended and attacked, we may not improbably have to study the member for Oxford in a new charcter. Who knows but that he may figure as the champion of the constitution assailed by the Lords, just as he has been the leader of the crusade against property under the banner of Mr. Bright and the other eminent financial Reformers? Of this Mr Gladstone may rest assured, that if there is one object more than another on which the nation is intent it is the establishment of our national defences on a proper footing. If he is opposed to this, by all means let him retire at once. He has done enough mischief already by his reckless imprudence. We cannot afford to atone for that by a display of equally improvident parsimony.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Morning.

The volunteer fever has entirely suspended political gossip. I never should have imagined before the event that the cool, money-making, shopkeeping nation of Englishmen, could have been carried away by a movement of yesterday, to forget ledgers, and send balance sheets a drift. The enthusiasm has been intense; during the past week, none other subject was thought of, but the weather of Saturday, and how to secure a good position in Hyde Park. Mr. Disraeli presiding at the Society of Arts, on Friday night, seemed to forget the peaceful spirit of the exhibition of 1862, which he was announcing in the hearty tribute that he paid the martial phrenzy of the volunteers, and his anxious prayers that the nation's warriors would, in receiving their sovereign's smile, be cheered by the higher rays of Heaven's sun, forced an echo in every breast, we have in one day re-enacted many a piece of English History. In watching the volunteers of Saturday, you were reminded of the villagers of England who plied their crossbows at Cressy and Poictiers; the Huntingdon horse, as they advanced with sabres drawn, and rifles slung, called up their Puritan ancestors who followed Cromwell, and fought at Worcester and won at Naseby. The dark green riflemen of Sherwood Forest brought before you the scenes of Robin Hood and his merry men. The Irish corps, marching with nimble step, but measured pace, to the tune of "Garryowen"—men of every creed, and varied classes—with a Fitzgerald at their head, told us that the days of civil war had gone for ever, when sons of one nation met in deadly strife to stain their hands in their brother's blood.

The advance of the troops through the streets, helped us to realise the marching of the allied armies at Paris, the Queen, standing in her open carriage for the two hours, during which the troops marched past, brought before us the scene of Elizabeth reviewing her royal subjects at Tilbury Fort. To praise, where all deserved praise, would be endless. The sixth foot Gunadiers, the artists' corps in their long beards, the Inns of Court (as they once were called, the Devil's Own), marching past to the music of "Go to the Devil and shake yourself;" the London Scottish and Irish excited admiration wherever they went. You hardly know which to allow yourself to be engrossed with, the volunteers or the dense mass of human beings on every side met your view. For as far as the eye could reach, every green spot, meadow, ditch, house top, monument, and barricade, found its occupants, many of whom, from their position, must have had poor chance of seeing the pageant. Men of every nation mingled with the crowd. The Moorish Embassy, in their turbans and long beards close in attendance on her Majesty, were lost in wonder at the sight. Some of the Orpheonists—musicians from the towns and villages of France, who are performing this week at the Crystal Palace—were accommodated with seats on the stand, and will, no doubt, bring home their reminiscences of the day. I shall never forget the closing scene of the review. The volunteers, having formed into contiguous battalions, were ordered to advance, from one end of the park to the other, the entire mass moved as one man, step by step, nearer and nearer, until the sound of "halt" brought the machine—it could not be a living corps—to a simultaneous stand. The united bands gave forth the "National Anthem," the 30,000 bayonets flashed in the sun a military salute, the head of every male in the force and in the crowd was uncovered, and with the sound of the music dying away, a cheer was raised along the line; orders had been issued that no cheering would be allowed, and, up to this the order was obeyed, but the pent up loyalty could restrain itself no longer. A spontaneous ring is heard along the line, rapid and simultaneous. In harmony the shout is caught up by the half million of spectators, who lend a chorus to the cry. Caps are raised on rifles, flags are waved, hats and handkerchiefs are thrown in the air, and the nation, as one man, shouts forth its voice of united loyalty. The Queen seemed overcome, the Duke of Cambridge, by her orders, rode forward, and indicated by the movements of his sword that the men must cover. Slowly they obeyed, and the ceremonial concluded with a presentation of thanks from the Queen to the several brigades, the separate battalions, and the individual companies. I was told by several military men that the marching was singularly good. The ground opposite to the position where her Majesty stood was broken and uneven, a circumstance which tries even experienced soldiers, but the Volunteers seemed to overcome the difficulty with discovering it. The advance in columns is universally admitted as equal to that of any veteran force.

But, to return to politics—the news of peace from China must have taken a load off the Chancellor of the Exchequer's back, as his supplementary budget to meet the emergency was evidently a stumbling block, with some of the ministerial supporters.

The Orpheonist's are likely to monopolize public attention this week. Amongst the committee organized to give these 3,000 an hospitable welcome are the names of Sir John Packington, Right Hon. S. Walpole, Sir Hugh Cairns, Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., and Mr. Beamish, M.P.

Numerous petitions are being sent up from all parts of the country in favour of the Duke of Marlborough's motion, appointed for this day week, to reserve the authoritative exclusion of the Word of God from the course of Education afforded in the Government Colleges and Schools of India.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has given notice of the following amendment to his Grace's motion—"That an alteration of the system of Education, permitting the introduction of religious books into the Government Colleges and Schools, may be deemed by the natives a violation of the promises of non-interference with their religion, repeatedly made to them by local authorities, and renewed in her Most Gracious Majesty's late proclamation, and would not be well calculated to promote the spread of Christianity among our fellow subjects in that country."

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen will hold a Privy Council on Saturday next, at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Monday for the Royal Pavilion, Aldershott Camp.

The Royal party left the Palace in four of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons, for the private station at Vauxhall of the London and South-Western Railway.

Doctor Leit has returned from London to his residence 155, South Stephen's-green.

The Marquis of Downshire sailed for England on Monday evening.

Viscountess Campden, who has been suffering from the measles, is so far recovered as to be able to take carriage exercise.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday, the marriage of Colonel Frederick William Hamilton, C.B., of the Grenadier Guards, with Miss Louisa Anstruther, fourth daughter of the late Sir Alexander Anstruther, was solemnised at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, in the presence of a numerous circle of the nobility.

The fourth, and we believe, the last reception at the Viceregal Lodge, will take place on Saturday next.

The Right Hon. Lord Avonmore has arrived at 32, Pembroke-place.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—LIST OF SIZARS.—SCIENCE SIZARS. Cathcart, Kenah, Gracey.

CLASSICAL SIZARS.—Bennett, Wright, Tyrrell, Smyth, Twigg, De Butts, Hoysted. Messrs. Cathcart and Hoysted we understand, were pupils of the Collegiate Institute, Rathmines.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—The summer commencements of the Dublin University take place this day (Wednesday), when the Rev. John Gregg, Archdeacon of Kildare, will receive the degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred on him as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by all classes. The Rev. Josiah Lowe, of Liverpool, for sometime Chaplain of the Magdalen Asylum, in this city, will also take the degree of D.D.

THANKS.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital for the following:—Collected by Miss Butler, £1 10s; Messrs. Gregg and Sons, £1; Mr. H. Close, £1 1s; John Barton, Esq., £2; William Hodges, Esq., £1; Richard T. T. Orpen, Esq., £1; Professor Downing, £1; H. Maclean, Esq., £1; I. Oldham and Sons, £1; Henry Warren, Esq., £1 1s; Baron Fitzgerald, £1; Messrs. Millar and Beatty, 10s; W. J. Wallnutt, 10s; William Stapleton, Esq., £2.

Collected by Mrs. Ferris, £6 7s; J. M. Abbott, Esq., £1; Mrs. Hatch, £5; W. Armstrong, Esq., £1 1s; Miss E. Forster, £1.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS FUND.

We (IRISH TIMES) have received the following contribution for the above fund:—From G. E., £1.

From the Rev. W. B. Askin—A Lady, per Mrs. Captain Seymour, £10; Mrs. Frawley, 7s. 6d.; M. G., Monkstown, A lady, per Rev. J. H. Browne, 10s; Miss Shannon, 10s; Mr. Pollock, 10s; Mr. and Miss Pollock, 5s.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following Division Orders are published:—

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, 26th June, 1860.

The following Circular is published for information:—

Commander of the Forces' Office, Dublin, 26th June, 1860.

CIRCULAR TO GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.

SIR,—The General Commanding, having referred to the Secretary of State for War a representation from the Officer Commanding 16th Depot Battalion, made in consequence of the disallowance of certain claims which appeared to be sanctioned by the Royal Warrant of the 23rd December, 1859, in cases of Officers detached from their stations, on courts-martial and other duties, to places where Regimental or Battalion Mess happen to be established, and which might therefore be considered available, and the General Commanding having strongly urged a reconsideration of the subject, on the ground that officers cannot, as a matter of right, and without invitation, avail themselves of a mess established in any place where they may happen to be employed on duty, I have now the honour, by desire of Sir George Brown, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter, received from the War Office in reply, stating that in future the allowance in question will be granted to all officers so situated, as well as to those detained at ports of embarkation, who may not join a military mess.

G. A. WHITMORE, Lieut.-Col., Military Secretary.

War Office, 21st June, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 1st ultimo, relative to the personal allowance to officers detained at ports of embarkation, or on court-martial duty, and to the reply from this office of the 18th of same month, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acquaint you, that on a reconsideration of this subject, he has decided on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, to issue in future to all officers so situated, who may not join a Military Mess, the allowance granted by the Royal Warrant of the 23rd December 1859. Circular 204.—I have &c.

(Signed) B. HAWES.

The 96th Regiment, under the command of Colonel E. W. Scovell, will march from Ship-street Barracks at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, en route to the Curragh: the light baggage of the Regiment was forwarded yesterday afternoon per railway to Newbridge, thence to the Curragh.

Major-General Bloomfield is to inspect the Artillery and the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness this week.

A grand banquet was given on Friday evening in the Riding School adjoining Hamilton Palace, in honour of the 78th Highlanders now stationed at Hamilton. The chair was occupied by Provost Nisbet, the chief magistrate of the borough, and there were present about 170 soldiers, 60 or 70 Volunteers, and upwards of 200 other persons. After dinner the Chairman, in the name of the magistrates and council of Hamilton, presented Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intyre, commanding-officer of the detachment, with the freedom of the borough, accompanied with an address expressive of their high sense of the services he had rendered to his country, particularly during the recent campaign in India. After an appropriate acknowledgment of the compliment by Colonel M'Intyre, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given. "Health and prosperity to the officers and men of the 78th Regiment" having been given with much cordiality, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Intyre, on behalf of every officer and soldier of the 78th Highlanders, returned thanks. He said that the 78th Regiment had had the good fortune to meet with the highest reward at which a soldier could aim, as evinced not only on this, but on many occasions since their return from India, and that reward was the approbation of their countrymen.

The Government, having received advices from the medical authorities at Calcutta, to the effect that it would be expedient to delay the embarkation of reinforcements ordered to proceed to Bengal until the season has somewhat further advanced, in order to prevent their arriving in India at the most unhealthy period of the year, the embarkation of the cavalry and infantry troops for Calcutta will consequently be delayed for some time, and it is more than probable that they will not be despatched from England until the month of August. With regard to the embarcation of the reinforcements proceeding to Bombay and Madras, no alteration in the dates for their sailing have yet been ordered; the troops proceeding to those districts will accordingly embark for Madras and Bombay between the second and third weeks in July, 883 non-commissioned officers and men being under orders to embark from Gravesend for Madras on the 6th and 7th of July; 200 non-commissioned officers and men from Cork, for Madras, on the 10th of July; 370 men from Cork, for Bombay, on the 11th of July; and 630 non-commissioned officers and men from Gravesend, for Bombay, on the 24th and 26th of July. The following additional vessels have been chartered by the Hon. Council for India for the conveyance of the reinforcements from Gravesend, Portsmouth, and Cork for Bombay—viz., the Windsor Castle, the Star, the Queen, and the Conway.

THE NAVY

The Cormorant, 4, screw gun vessel, has returned into harbour at Chatham, having undergone a most satisfactory trial of her engines and machinery, which were found to work in a thoroughly efficient manner.

The screw despatch gun vessel Torch, 4, Commander F. H. Smith, fitting at Chatham for foreign service, is completed with the exception of painting, which operation has been much retarded by the state of the weather.

The Megæra, screw troopship, landed her military invalids yesterday alongside Portsmouth dockyard. They comprise 15 sergeants, 7 corporals, and 88 privates, with 26 women and 72 children, from various corps serving in the Mediterranean, under the charge of Lieut. and Adjt. Cotter, of 2nd battalion 3rd Buffs. The naval invalids had been disembarked the previous evening and set on board her Majesty's ship Victory, whence the worst cases were forwarded to Haslar Hospital. A large number of invalids still remain on the Mediterranean station, waiting a passage home.

The Prince of Wales, 131, screw, has commenced taking in her tanks in the steam basin, at Portsmouth. The Duncan, 101, screw, in the same basin, is expected to make her official trial of speed during the next spring tides.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Thomas F. Simmons, first-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, for service in the Grinder; Francis Thornton, promoted to the rank of second-class assistants engineer in the Bloodhound; F. G. Pearce, paymaster, additional, to the Blenheim; B. W. Fielding, B. H. Dunn, L. Tottenham, P. A. Black, A. Ross, L. C. Bance, J. A. Clifton, J. W. Wilkins, H. E. Walters, G. S. La Costa, G. G. Boyes, F. A. Gataber, G. Osborne, E. W. J. Hersah, and the Hon E. W. D. Browne, naval cadets to the Marlborough for disposal; C. T. F. Hodgkinson, naval cadet to the Hannibal; T. H. Hoghton, E. S. Dugdale, and C. W Oale, naval cadets to the Nile, for disposal.

THE LATE CASE OF DROWNING IN THE RIVER BOYNE AT DROGHEDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.—The body of the youth, Peter Mallow, the particulars of whose untimely death appeared in the IRISH TIMES of the 19th inst., was yesterday evening found floating in the Boyne, some perches from the place where he fell in. J. F. Neary, Esq., the coroner for the county Louth, this day held an inquest, but nothing further than that already reported was elicited. The jury found "That the deceased, Peter Mallow, was accidentally drowned in the River Boyne, on Monday, the 18th inst."

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE.

The *Opinione Nationale*, in paying a tribute to the memory of Prince Jerome, states that as a friend of free discussion he lent an efficacious support to the task of founding that journal. The body is to be removed to the Palace Royal, where it will lie in state. It is rumoured that Prince Jerome has expressed in his will a desire to be buried at the Invalides, though by an Imperial decree of last year, Saint Denis was assigned as the burial place of the Imperial family.

Lord John Russell's speech on the Swiss question has excited a good deal of discussion on the Paris Bourse.

OBSEQUIES OF PRINCE JEROME.

The *Patrie* announces the obsequies of Prince Jerome will be performed on Monday next.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

Intelligence has been received from Rome, announcing that General Lamoriciere had been nominated Grand Cross.

NAPLES.

PARIS, JUNE 26.—The "*Patrie*" contains the following despatch from Naples, dated 24th instant. "The King has accepted the constitution which has been prepared on a legal basis, and of which one condition is offensive and defensive alliance with Piedmont. The Royal decision has been communicated to the diplomatic corps, and had been favourably received. The promulgation of the new constitution will take place towards the beginning of July."

MARSEILLES, 26TH JUNE.—Advices have been received here from Naples to the 23rd, stating that the Minister had resigned, and that the Commander Stinelle has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry. According to news from Palermo to the 20th instant, The *Official Journal* had published a proclamation by the son of the Neapolitan General Beuedicols calling upon the army to rise against the Bourbons, the barricade had been taken up, and the insurgent bands had been sent back to their homes for re-organisation, Garibaldi had issued a proclamation, inviting the clergy to second the revolution.

GAZETTE NEWS.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.—Last night's "Gazette" contains a declaration, stating that during the war with the Emperor of China it is the intention of her Majesty and the Emperor of the French to act during such hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration respecting Maritime Law, agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856; and further, that so far as regards the ships of any neutral Power, the flag of any such Power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, and that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture under the enemy's flag by reason only of said goods being under the enemy's flag; exceptions are made with respect to attempting to break an effective blockade.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley is gazetted Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.

A Commission is appointed to inquire into the rights of landlord and tenant, in the Island of Prince Edward.

Lieutenant William Hans Blake, 1st Lieutenant of the Niger, has been promoted to the rank of commander for gallant conduct in New Zealand, and the captain's coxswain will receive a warrant.

THE NORWICH KIDNAPPING CASE.

The *Express* publishes a letter from Mr. Hodges, stating that the Norwich magistrates yesterday dismissed the case against Canon Dalton, and that young Vansittart acknowledged that all he had said against an Italian priest was false, and that, in fact, he had never seen such a person.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The returns for the month and five months ending 31st May, have been issued to-day. For the month the total exports amounted to £10,949,000 against £10,458,000 last year, for the five months the total is £52,783,000 against £52,337,000 last year; and £43,226,000 in May, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Globe* states that Mr. Gladstone has not resigned, nor is there any reason to suppose that he will do so. The *Globe* expresses a strong belief that when the Government comes to settle what is the proper course to take on the question, as to the rights of the House of Commons in such cases as the Paper Duty Bill is, the decision will be arrived at without any difference tending to a Ministerial dislocation.

The statement of the Turin journals that the captain of the Port of Pole had compelled a merchant vessel sailing under Sardinian colours to hoist the Pontifical flag is contradicted.

200 French recruits have arrived at Genoa on their way to aid the Sicilians.

ACCIDENT TO THE CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Company's steamer Connaught, when on the point of sailing to-day, met with a slight accident, which has prevented her from proceeding on her voyage. She had proceeded about ten yards from her anchorage, when the bottom of her port-cylinder was blown off. Captain Patey, R.N., has decided on sending the Parana, which is coaled and all ready for sea, and the transfer of mails and passengers has commenced. The Parana will sail early to-morrow morning. The mails consisting of 11 bags, arrived by special train at 1-50 p.m.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.

CORK, TUESDAY.—THREE YOUNG MEN DROWNED AT BLACKROCK.—Last night Mr. Nash, son of the Rev. Mr. Nash, with three men, named Callaghan, Sleigh, and Donnelly, were rowing on the river when their boat capsized near Dunkettle-bridge, and the four men were precipitated into the water. Sleigh succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others were drowned. The bodies were subsequently recovered, and an inquest will be held on them at six o'clock this (Tuesday) evening.—*Cork Herald.*

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Church Temporalities Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Archbishop of YORK moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.

The Earl of CHICHESTER opposed the bill, observing that a more satisfactory measure had been introduced in the other House.

Earl GRANVILLE suggested the postponement of the bill until the measure now in the Commons came before them.

The Archbishop of YORK consented to this arrangement.

Earl GREY observed that a similar bill, founded on the report of a select committee, had, in a former session, passed their Lordships' House, but too late to pass the Commons. The subject was a most important one, and some assurance should be given that it would not be abandoned.

Lord PORTMAN declared that a novel principle was involved in the bill which required careful consideration before it could be adopted.

Lord RAVENSWORTH denied that any novel principal whatever was introduced into the bill. The provision of the bill had already been accepted by the House.

After some further debate,

The Earl of DERBY expressed his approval of the bill, and supported the second reading.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the compulsory clauses of the measure.

After some observations from Lord WENSLEYDALE and Earl GRANVILLE, the bill was read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Court and Register (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

After some discussion, the House adjourned at a quarter past eight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND BILL.

The morning sitting was occupied with the consideration in committee of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. Some further clauses were agreed to.

A discussion took place on the position of the lender of money with regard to former incumbrances. It was at last decided that the law for improvements should take precedence of all other.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES, &C., BILL.

In the evening sitting,

The LORD ADVOCATE brought up the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses Bill, which was read a third time.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. CONNOLLY, pursuant to notice, moved a resolution. He demanded that the charges against Lord CARLISLE should be fairly examined, and that, if they were true, he should be removed from the position which he was unfit to hold. The Lord Lieutenant was returning to the exploded policy of exciting the North against the South, and attempting to govern the country by other unfair means. Since the Whig influence among the constituencies never had so gross an insult been offered to the magistracy of a free country than by the appointment of Mr. Lyle, the taxing master to the Court of Chancery, to the Lieutenancy of Derry. The Magistracy of the county were Conservatives, and Mr. Lyle was the only black sheep among them. Lord Carlisle had, by this step, done more harm than by any of his previous follies. Then there was the transfer of Mr. Tennison from the Lieutenancy of Leitrim to that of Roscommon. This was another mischievous step founded as it was on a most incautious use of royal patronage. He cited other instances at great length, contending that in every instance Lord Carlisle had endeavoured to promote Whig interests without regard to fitness or justice, and in defiance of every principle of prudence and decency. It was time that a vigorous remonstrance was offered in the House of Commons against such shameless conduct. It was a fearful thing that the destiny of Ireland should be entrusted to such hands unless these imputations could be fairly explained.

Mr. AGAR ELLIS seconded the motion.

Mr. GREGORY said that he had in the first instance disapproved of the appointment of Mr. Lyle; but, on further information, he was satisfied with the explanation of Lord Carlisle, and was convinced that the Government was not open to censure. Such appointments could not generally be defended; but Londonderry, owned as it was by the great English companies, was one exception to the general rule. The paths of the castle were no doubt dirty and slippery, but Lord Carlisle was, he was assured, incapable of a mean action.

Mr. CARDWELL asserted that Lord Carlisle had in his appointments regard to public interests. He had already sufficiently vindicated his appointment of Mr. Lyle, which was made purely on the merits of the man. As to Mr. Tennison, the appointment had been made during the former tenure of the Lord Lieutenantcy, but Lord Carlisle had received the entire sanction of Lord Derby.

Colonel FRENCH declared his earnest wish was that the Lord Lieutenantcy should be abolished altogether.

The discussion was continued by Sir Ormsby Gore, Sir G. Grey, Mr. M'Cann, and Captain Archdall.

Mr. HORSMAN having acquired some personal knowledge of the facts, declared that personal fitness had been the primary consideration of the present Lord Lieutenant when selecting functionaries for any vacant office in Ireland. If any fault existed, it must be laid at the door of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, from whom Lord Carlisle invariably sought and received information touching the qualifications of candidates for the public service.

Mr. DEASY briefly defended Judge Perrin, whose conduct had been challenged during the course.

Lord PALMERSTON, replying to an observation from Colonel French with regard to Lord Carlisle, stated, that from the first moment when he had been called upon to form an administration he had fixed upon that noble lord as Irish Viceroy, and had never since regretted his choice.

After a few words from Mr. CONOLLY,

The motion was put and negatived without a division.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

Mr. HENNESSY moved an address to the Crown, praying that steps might be taken to relieve the great distress now prevailing in Erris and other parts of Ireland.

The motion was seconded by The O'Donoghue.

Mr CARDWELL maintained that the local administration of relief under the Poor-law Board had done everything that was necessary or possible for the alleviation of distress in Erris as elsewhere. He professed his readiness to lay any correspondence that had taken place on the question upon the table of the House.

Some further remarks upon the local topic were offered by Mr. M'Evoy, Lord Fermoy, and Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Clyde, Mr. Longfield, and many other members.

On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 84 to 49.

PERMISSION TO INTRODUCE NEW BILLS.

Mr. S. HERBERT claimed leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the Militia.

Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Local Government Acts.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provisions for preventing corrupt practices at elections of members for Parliament. This measure, he said, would embrace the principal clauses of the existing Act, modified in accordance with the recommendation of the select committee that had recently sat to inquire into the subject. The motion was agreed to, and leave given.

THE LOCOMOTIVE BILL.

The Locomotive Bill passed through committee.

The remaining orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Fresh; fine. Arrived—Amazonia, St. John's; Garland Callao; Julia Iquique; Cekrops, St. Domingo; Nereus, Uraguay; Premier, St. John's, Cork; Onward, Monte Video; Choice, Manzanella de Cuba; Linsits, Rio Grande; Mermaid, Barbadoes; Black Duck, Philadelphia. Off—Marco Polo, Melbourne, landed mails and passengers, and proceeded to Liverpool; William, Belize, went to Dublin. Sailed—Tratellanza, Limerick; Denetrio Fari, Sligo; Gustavo, Belfast; Svea, Hamburgh; August, Hamburgh.

WATERFORD—N. E. fine. No foreign arrivals.

WIND AND WEATHER.

SCOTCH—Ayr, S.W. fine; Glasgow, S.E. fine; Greenock, N.S.W. cloudy; Kilmarnock, E. fine; Stranraer, W. fine; Troon, N. fine.

ENGLISH.—Gravesend, S.W. fine; Liverpool, S. fine; Manchester, S.W. fine.

IRISH.—Cork, W. cloudy; Queenstown, S. fine; Waterford, N.E. fine; Limerick, W. fine.

CHELMSFORD RACES—JUNE 26.

Chelmsford Handicap—Yorkshire Grey, 1; Harry, 2. 9 ran.
Walter—Friar of Apshall, 1.
Beddon Stakes—Confidence, 1; Conundrum, 2.
County Members—Orcus, 1; Rattlesnake, 2.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

Members' Plate—Red Eagle, 1; Walkington, 2; Breeze, 3.
Trial Stakes—Dead heat between Stanton and Longshot.
Ben Webster was scratched for the Northumberland Plate at 10 a.m.
North Derby—Wildman, 1; Sir William, 2; the Prophet, 3.

MANCHESTER BETTING—JUNE 26.

Northumberland Plate—8 to 1 agst Butterfly (offered, take 7 to 2); 4 to 1 agst Edmund Keane (taken); 5 to 1 agst First Lord (offered, take 6 to 1); 8 to 1 agst Vivonask (offered); 14 to 1 agst Appollyn (taken); 16 to 1 agst Underhand (taken); 20 to 1 agst Webberburn (taken).

ST. LEGER.

20 to 1 agst Tampedo (taken.)

PRIZE FIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your paper of this day appears an article, denouncing in unmeasured terms the exhibition which took place at the Rotundo yesterday, and classifying with the brutalised portion of humanity those whom either curiosity or a love of pugilistic science led to witness it.

I am not going to discuss the correctness of the inference that because a prize fight being an exhibition of physical power and courage has its attraction for the lower classes, it therefore tends to brutalise them; but, in the name of common sense, I protest against the assumption of such exquisite sensibility in the press of this country when, in the records of a few years past, we have murders, accompanied by the most revolting barbarity. We have the unoffending victim tracked by the midnight assassin, and shot at his own fireside. In the lower scale of crime we have faction fights, when, upon the tearing of a coat or some drunken challenge, the loaded bludgeon was used with murderous effect, and our souls were great enough to listen to the cry for mercy. Till those stains upon our history, sir, are obliterated, such high-flown sentimentality, I repeat, only tends to make us ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbours, and make them more freely criticise our only too palpable follies and inconsistencies.—I remain, your obedient servant,

D.

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The Band of the 96th Regiment, will by permission of Col. E. N. Scorell, play at Kingstown, this day (Wednesday), weather permitting, from 3 o'clock to 6 o'clock, under direction of Mr. Tempolini, Bandmaster. Programme of Music to be performed—March of "Eli," Costa; Overture, "Fra Diavolo," Auber; Quadrille, "Linda," D'Albert; Selection, "Esmeralda" Pugni; Cavatina, "Ernani," ——. Solo, Clarionet, Verdi; Waltz, First Love, Farmer; Polka Chase, D'Albert; Tarantella, Auber.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The acting committee met last evening at their temporary committee rooms, 11, Beresford-place—Colonel Lloyd in the chair. Some routine business was transacted, and the secretary intimated that a circular letter approved of at the last meeting, had been printed and addressed to the various members of Parliament and noblemen connected with the country. The committee then adjourned, granting the receipt of answers to the circulars.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition to be held to-morrow, at Salthill, as far as regards excellence, promises to be the most successful yet held there by the society, the entries, we are informed, being greatly in excess of other years. If one is to judge by the rush which the novelty of a fine day this summer brings to the Kingstown Railway, without any other attraction than to get out of town, we may guess what crowds will freight the trains to-morrow from Westland-row terminus, to Salt-hill, to enjoy this magnificent treat. The other ends, and intermediate stations on the company's beautiful line as well as the roads converging to Salthill, will too, contribute their quota to swell the brilliant and fashionable throng. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and party will, we understand, arrive towards four o'clock. The bands of the 76th Regiment and 2nd King's Own Light Infantry will perform in the grounds during the afternoon, under the direction of Signor Regazzoli and Mr. Callcott.

BRAY.

BRAY, 26th JUNE, 1860.—On Friday last, some workmen were employed in slating four new cottages, belonging to Mr. John Bruce, in the Valley of Diamonds. They saw some water suddenly gush out of the bank of earth, which rose to a considerable height above the cottages, and becoming alarmed, made their escape into the road. They had hardly done so when a large portion of the bank fell, bringing with it part of the boundary wall of Miss Hutchinson of Palermo, and utterly destroying two of the newly built houses. On Monday night, between forty and fifty feet of the north wall of Bray Church-yard fell. The whole mass rolled down a very steep declivity, and was stopped by the rear of the houses in Brewery-lane, which narrowly escaped destruction. Both, these occurrences are attributed to the late heavy rains.

JUMPING FROM A TRAIN.—The son of the station master at Carrickmines was returning from Dublin, yesterday evening, and, falling asleep, was carried past the station. On awaking and finding how he was situated, he jumped out and had one of his legs broken.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 25th June, 1860:—No. of depositors, 239; amount lodged, £15 7s. 7d; new accounts opened, 24; No. of withdrawals, 51; amounts withdrawn, £19 1s. 11d; total number of depositors to this date, 1,372; total amounts lodged, £365 1s. 5d.

We understand that one of most beautiful localities in the county of Wicklow, in the neighbourhood of the Vale of Avoca, is about to be offered for sale.

REPRESENTATION OF DONEGAL.—Viscount Hamilton will offer himself to the electors at the approaching election for this county.

FREEMASONRY.—On Monday the Brethren of Lodge 555 met for the installation of officers in their Lodge Rooms, Fermoy, when Brother R. B. Montgomery was elected Worshipful Master, Rev. A. Hill Senior Warden, W. Drege Junior Warden, W. Perceval Secretary and Treasurer, John Bignolle Senior Deacon, Owen Davis Jnior Deacon, and D. Gregg Junior Guard.

We understand that the excessive wetness of the season is by many attributed to the comet which has just been discovered in the neighbourhood of the Polar Star.

Messrs. W. & S. Kavanagh, the well known gunmakers, of Dame-street, have just published their annual list, containing particulars of shootings to be let or sold in every part of Ireland.

THE POPE'S VOLUNTEERS.—ROME, JUNE 16.—A few Irish recruits continue to arrive in Rome, generally belonging to the class of officers. The privates usually reach the Roman States by the Adriatic. The enthusiasm of these poor fellows on leaving their native shore is undoubtedly sincere, but a few weeks' stay at Macerata brings an equally undoubted discontent. Our last accounts from that town represent the strength of the Irish brigade at about 800 men, and furnish us with ludicrous descriptions of the Paddies' boisterous conduct in their barracks, and their athletic conflicts with the horrified gendarmes of his Holiness about the streets. The recruits seem to have been very indignant at receiving old shakoes instead of new ones, and to have vented their wrath upon these unoffending, although unornamental, pieces of head gear, which many of them hung up and pelted in derision.

LORD CLYDE.—Besides the public ovations which will doubtless be offered to Lord Clyde on his return from India, further honours and rewards await him, it is said, from the Sovereign and Government. Our illustrious fellow-citizen is likely to be presented with the baton of a Field-Marshal, and an "estate in the north." It is understood that Finlaystone, the ancient seat of the Earls of Glencairn, on the south bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite Dumbarton Castle, and about four miles east of Port-Glasgow, is the residence intended for his lordship. The mansion is old-fashioned, spacious, delightfully situated, and has been tenanted, from time to time, by some of our leading Glasgow merchants.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

We understand that no fewer that nine brewers will shortly appear at the West Riding Police Court, charged with adulterating their beer with *cocculus indicus*, grains of paradise, and other injurious drugs (the former being absolutely poisonous), the penalty for which offence is £200. We also learn that two druggists will have at the same time to answer the more serious charge of selling these drugs, knowing that they were to be employed in the adulteration of beer, the penalty for which is £500.—*Halifax Guardian.*

SPORTING.

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING—TUESDAY.

Stewards—Capt. D W Pack Beresford, William Quin, Esq; G St. George, Esq.; R Browne, E Ranger, J R Hunter, Esq, Keeper of the Match Book; R J Hunter, Esq, Judge; Mr M Clancy, Starter.

The June meeting at head-quarters commenced yesterday. There was a large and fashionable attendance, particularly as regards the fair sex, the stand being crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies. Unfortunately several showers during the day sadly interfered both with their finery and the sporting. We observed the following present:—Earls Howth, Clonmel, and Miltown; Lords Lurgan and St Lawrence; Colonels Gambier and Westenra; Major Bagot; Captains D W Pack Beresford, Kirkpatrick, Stackpoole, Goff, and Handley; the officers of the different regiments quartered at the Curragh and Newbridge; Messrs. Robert Browne, Ranger; D Irwin, M Longfield, Bryan, E J Irwin, W Disney, W Quin, Dr Hart, — Scott, John Courtenay, R Newcomen, Coffey, — John Croker, — Usher, T M Naghten, John Boeman, &c.

The favourites for the different events were beaten, with the exception of Little Cob in the Selling Stakes. There was a very large muster of book-makers, but there were more layers than takers of odds in the enclosure, and the fraternity had hard work to get round on the different events.

The following is a return of the running:—

Scurry Stakes, 5 sovs each, 1 forfeit; if declared before 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday, to go to the funds. 25 sovs added. Anglesey Post. Six furlongs.

Mr Courtenay's Cardinal by Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 7st (Bolton)	1
Mr Leeson's Afevin, 4 yrs, 7st (Murphy)	2
Mr Keegan's Coroner, 9st (E Harrison)	3
Mr Irwin's Music, 7 yrs, 6st (Lynch)	4

Not placed—Vigo, 9st 4lb (Gardiner); Buckstone, 8st 11b (G Fordham); Rubberta; 8st (Pritchard); Sylvia, 7st 8lb (Gannon); Marquis, 7st 5lb (Dunne); Forest Buck, 7st (D. Wynne); Brother to Remedy, 6st (Taylor); Aqua Marine 5st 7lb (Long.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst Music; 5 to 1 agst Cardinal; 7 to 1 agst Vigo; 7 to 1 agst Rubberta.

All kept well together to just below the stand, when the Cardinal took up the running and won in a canter by 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd and 3rd and 4th.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for three and four years old. Three years old, 7st; four, 8st 7lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Two miles.

Mr Longfield's The Druid by Mountain Deer, 3 yrs (Gardiner)	1
Lord Howth's Botheration, 3 yrs (Bottom)	2
Mr Irwin's Garibaldi, 4 yrs (Lynch)	3
Mr Bryan's Precursor, 4 yrs (J. Fordham)	0
Mr R. Cosby's Rarey, 3 yrs (Dolan)	0
Mr Willington's Consolation, 4 yrs (D. Doyle)	0

Betting even against Precursor; 5 to 2 agst Botheration: 8 to 1 agst The Druid; 10 to 1 agst Garibaldi.

The race lay from the turn into the straight entirely between Druid and Botheration, the former just lasting the longest, and winning on the post by a head. Rarey bolted soon after starting. A lesson from his namesake before he makes his next appearance at the short grass might be of service to this youngster.

Kirwin Stakes, 15 sovs each, 5 forfeit, for horses the property of members of the Turf Club or Coffee-room, or named by consent of the Stewards. Post on the flat. 1 mile, 3 furlongs 58 yards. 50 sovs added. Second horse to save his stake, provided four start. Winners of 100 sovs after the publication of the weights (27th April) up to the time of running, to carry 7lb extra; of two races of that amount, 10lb extra. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the funds.

Mr Keary's Shamrock by Mountain Dew, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb (Conolly)	1
Captain Beresford's Nuncio, 7st 5lb (Fordham)	2
W Leeson's Pass-Off, 6st (Bottom)	3
Mr Coverdale's Ryton, 7st 12lb (E. Harrison)	0
Mr Irwin's Nightingale, 7st 5lb (Lynch)	0

Betting—6 to 4 against Nightingale; 4 to 1 against Shamrock.

Shamrock made the running, and won "hands down," by half-a-dozen lengths; half-a-length between second and third.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, 25 sovs added, for two and three years old. Two years old, 7st; three, 8st. Half a mile. A winner of any race in 1860 to carry 4lb extra; if of two, 7lb; if of three or more, 10lb extra. All horses entering subject to be sold for 100 sovs. If entered to be sold for 75 sovs, allowed 5lb; 50 sovs, 10lb; 25 sovs, 14lb. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Winner to be put up to auction after the race—any surplus above entering price to go to the funds.

Captain Simpson's Little Cob by Sugar Plum, 2 yrs, 6st 5lb, £50 (Taylor)	1
Mr Coverdale's Brother to Remedy, 8st, £25 (E. Harrison)	2

Not Placed—Faultless, 7st 11lb, £25 (Fordham); Rustic Boy, 9st, £100 (Murphy); Little Jenny, 6st 11lb, £25 (Gannon); Wild Girl, 5st 11lb, £25 (Conolly, jun.); Kerry Pippin, 6st, £25 (Bottom), bolted; Sporting Doctor, 6st, £25 (D. Wynne, jun.)

Betting—5 to 4 against Little Cob; 4 to 1 against Faultless; 5 to 1 against Brother to Remedy; and 5 to 1 against Rustic Boy.

Won in a canter. There was no advance on being set up to auction, on the entering price.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c. Three years old, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 13lb; five, 9st 7lb; six and aged, 9st 11lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Red post.

Earl of Howth's br c Botheration, 3 yrs; Mr Bryan's ch c Precursor, 4 yrs; Mr Drewitt's ch h Borderer, 6 yrs; Mr Bryan's b f Faultless, 3 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, 4 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch f Hibernia, 4 yrs; Mr. Irwin's bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs; Mr L Keegan's bl c Coroner, 4 yrs; Mr Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Mr M Dunne's br c Bhang, by Duch-an-Dhurras out of Spicey by Freney (h b), 3 yrs; Mr Courtenay's b c Orontes, 3 yrs; Mr Cockin's br f Rich Berta, 3 yrs; Mr Coverdale's b c Ryton, 3 yrs.

Stewards' Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. One mile and a quarter on P.C. Winners of a Handicap value 100 sovs, after the publication of the weights (16th May) to carry 7lb extra. 3 sovs entrance. Any number of horses the property of one person can run.

Mr Bryan's ch c Precursor, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb; Mr M'Adam's b f Maggie (h b) sister to Autumn Rose, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb; Mr Irwin's ch f Hibernia, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb; Mr St George's b f Darling, 5 yrs, 8st; Mr Cockin's b f Zenobia, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; Earl of Howth's ch f The Lamb, 3 yrs, 7st 8lb; Mr Bryan's b f Rapine, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb; Capt D W Pack Beresford's b c Nuncio, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Mr Irwin's bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Mr Willington's ch f by Bryan O'Linn, out of Petticoat, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Mr St George's b f Antelope, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb; Mr J Brennan's ch c The Unfortunate (late Mutineer), 4 yrs, 7st 3lb; Lord Lurgan's b c Ulsterman, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb.

Turf Club, September Meeting, 1859.

Nursery Stakes (renewed), 10 sovs, half forfeit, for now yearlings, to run when two years old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st; 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. Half a mile. 50 sovs added. 3 sovs each for entrance. The winner of any two years old race, amounting to 50 sovs previous to starting for this, to carry 5lb extra. (10 Subscribers.)

Capt D W Pack Beresford's b f Diana, by Bantam, out of Chevy Chase; Capt D W Pack Beresford's ch c by Grey Plover out of Venom, North Leach's dam, 8lb; Mr Cockin's b g the Irish Ensign, by Prime Minister out of Maid of Lincoln, 8lb; Capt Jones' br c Warrior, by Sugar Plum out of Speculation, 5lb; Mr Giles's now Princess Royal (late Fatality), by the Marquis out of Fatalist, 5ld and 5lb extra; Mr Disney's b f Irritation, by Red Hart out of Testy, 3lb; Capt R Goff's b c Bandsman, by Weatherbit out of Crockery; Capt Harrison's ch c the Doctor, by Doctor O'Toole out of May Day, 8lb; Mr. Irwin's ch f by Bandy out of Ballinasloe's dam; Mr. Keary's b c by Dr O'Toole out of Atalanta, 3lb.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, with 25 sovs added, for all ages. Two years old, 7st 7lb; three, 9st 7lb; four, 10st 7lb; five, six and aged, 10st 11lb; 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Anglesey Post. A winner of any race in 1860 to carry 4lb extra; if of two, 7lb; and if three or more, 10lb extra. All horses entering to be sold for 100 sovs. Those entering for 75 sovs, allowed 9lb; 50 sovs, 14lb; 30 sovs, 21lb; 20 sovs, 28lb. The winner to be sold by auction after the race; any surplus above entering price to go to the race fund. Should the highest weight entering carry less than 8st 12lb to be raised to that, and the rest in proportion. Nominations to be sent in sealed. To close the evening before, at ten o'clock. No race unless five subscribers, at 2 sovs each for entrance.

THURSDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs, for horses, &c. Three years old, 6st 7lb; four, 8st 8lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged 9st. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Three miles.

Earl of Howth's br c Botheration, 3 yrs; —— Byrne's ch c Precursor, 4 yrs; —— b f Faultless, 3 yrs; Mr Drewitt's ch h Borderer, 6 yrs; Mr. Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, 4 yrs; —— ch f Hibernia, 4 yrs; bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs; Mr L Keegan's bl c Coroner, 4 yrs; Mr R Cosby's ch c Rarey, 3 yrs; Mr Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Mr Courtenay's gr m Frailty, 5 yrs; Capt R Goff's b c Theodore, 3 yrs; Mr Coverdale's b c Ryton, 3 yrs.

Turf Club, September Meeting, 1858.

Coffee-room Stakes (second class) 10 sovs, h ft, for now foals, to run when two yrs old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st. Half a mile. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. The winner of any race value £50 previously, to carry 5lb extra; if of two or more, 7lb extra. (5 subscribers.)

Captain Jones' br f Little Cob (late Splitnose, previously Marmalade), by Sugar Plum out of Verbena; Sir T Burke's b c the Lawyer out of Legacy, 5lb; Mr Irwin's br c Irish Piper, brother to Music. The Marquess of Waterford (deceased) had two nominations.

Turf Club, June Meeting, 1859.

The Waterford Testimonial Stakes—Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 100 sovs added, for now yearlings, to run when two years old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares. Half a mile. The winner of any race amounting to 50 sovs or upwards to carry 5lb extra; of two of that amount, 7lb extra. (31 subscribers.)

Mr Disney's b c Moss Trooper, by Mountain Deer out of Lizzy, by Harkaway, 5lb; Mr J Harley's b c Kerry Pippin, by Bantam out of Bay Jane, 5lb; Mr Irwin's br c Irish Piper, brother to Music; Mr Quin's b f Woeful, now called Wild Girl, by the Marquess out of Wild Irish Girl, 5lb; Mr Dunne's ch f Rita, now called Blush Rose, by the Marquess out of Red Rose; Mr. Courtnay's b c Waterford, by Bantam or Little Harry out of Drogheda's dam; Captain Jones's ch c Whe-dare-say-boo, by Dr O'Toole out of Down-with-the-Dust, 5lb; Captain D W Pack Beresford's b f Diana, by Bantam out of Chevy Chase; Captain D W Pack Beresford's c, by Grey Plover, 5lb, out of Venom; Earl of Howth's ch c The Schoolmaster, by Dr O'Toole out of Fidget; Earl of Howth's ch c Dr O'Leary, own brother to The Lamb; Mr M Longfield's c by Knight of the Whistle, out of Devotion; Mr Maxwell's br c The Scamp, by Heart Breaker out of Cognac's dam (3lb); Mr Disney's ch c Cromwell, by Autocrat out of Bay Rosalind 5lb; Mr Disney's b c Bombardier, by Surplice out of Jannette; Mr Bryan's f Charmione, sister to Cantine; Mr L Keegan's b f Sweet Heart, by Red Hart out of Matilda, Hibernia's dam; Mr P Keary's b c, by Dr O'Toole out of Atalanta; Mr Page's br f Castletown, by Kingstown, dam by Venison 5lb, out of Waddingday by Camel (foaled in 1849); Mr Harrison's b f Little Cob (Marmalade), by Sugar Plum out of Verbena, by Slane 3lb; Mr James Cockin's b g The Irish Ensign, by Prime Minister out of Maid of Lincoln 3lb; Mr Giles' b or br f Princess Royal (late Fatality), by the Marquess 3lb, out of Fatalist, 5lb ext; Mr W Ryan's ch c Sir Philip, by Dr O'Toole out of Rosy Morn, sister to Peep o' Day Boy; Mr J Davis' ch c The Quack, by Dr O'Toole, dam by Harkaway out of Duch-an-Dhurras's dam, 3lb; Captain Robert Goff's b or ch c The Sporting Doctor, 3lb; Captain Robert Goff's b or br c Scotch Whiskey, 3lb; Mr Charles S Ellison's br c Bandsman, by Weatherbit out of Crockery; Mr Charles S Ellison's ch c Lifeguard, by Safeguard out of Herculaneum; Mr P Keary's ch f by Hobbie Noble out of Chevy Chase; Mr George Knox's ch c Erin-go-Bragh, by Mountain Deer out of Gramachree; Captain D W Pack Beresford's bl c by Barbarian out of Kick-up-the-Dust, 3lb.

Turf Club, April Meeting, 1860.

Renewal of the Kildare Handicap, 5 sovs each, 50 sovs added. One mile and a half on the Peel Course. The winner to pay 5 sovs towards the funds. Those who declare forfeit to Mr Hunter, Kingstown, on Saturday, May 5th, before ten o'clock p.m. to pay only 2 sovs forfeit. 3 sovs each for entrance. Winners of 100 sovs after the publication of the weights (27th April), up to the time of running, to carry 7lb extra; if of two races of that amount, 10lb extra. Only half the money added will be given if a walk over. All starters to pay 1 sov. (16 subscribers.)

Mr Cockin's ch g Vigo, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; Mr Gowan's b c Daniel, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb; Mr Sadleir's b f Hebe, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb; Mr St. George's b m Darling, 5 yrs, 8st; Mr H Coverdale's b c Ryton, 3 yrs, 8st; Mr. W. Clarke's br f Sylvia, by Mountain Deer, out of Isabella, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; Captain R. Goff's b c Theodore, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; Captain D. W. Pack Beresford's b c Nuncio, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb; Mr Bryan's b f Rapine, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Mr. Goodfellow's br c Forest Buck, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Captain Archdall's b f Toggery, 3 yrs, 7st; Mr. Quin's ch f Mountain Dew, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; Mr. H. Leeson's ch c Pass-Op, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb.

The following declared 2 sovs forfeit:—Mr Disney's br f Queen of Prussia, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb; Mr Irwin's ch f Ninetta, 3 yrs, 7st 13lb; and Mr Irwin's ch m Easter Monday, 6 yrs, 7st 13lb.

Selling Stakes—5 sovs each, 25 sovs added, for all horses. Two years old, 6st; three, 8st 8lb; four, 9st 11lb; five, 10st 2lb; six and aged, 10st 4lb. One mile on the Peel Course. A winner of any race in 1860 to carry 4lb extra; if of two, 7lb; if of three or more, 10lb extra. All horses entering subject to be sold for 200 sovs; if entered to be sold for 150 sovs, allowed 5lb; 100 sovs, 9lb; 50 sovs, 14lb; 30 sovs, 21lb. Should the highest weight entering be under 8st 12lb, to be raised to that, and the others in proportion. The winner to be sold by auction after the race; any surplus over entering price to go to the race fund. Five subscribers, at 2 sovs each for entrance. To close and name at ten o'clock the evening before the race. Nominations to be sent in sealed. Starters to pay 1 sov each.

FRIDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c.—Three years old, 6st 10lb; four, 8st 8lb; five, 9st 6lb; six and aged, 9st 12lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. Four miles.

Earl of Howth's b c Botheration, 3 yrs; Mr Bryan's ch c Precursor, 4 yrs; Mr Bryan's b f Faultless, 3 yrs; Mr Drewit's ch h Borderer, 6 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, 4 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch f Hibernia, 4 yrs; Mr Irwin's bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs; Capt D W Pack Beresford's b c Nuncio, 3 yrs; Mr L Keegan's bl c Coroner, 4 yrs; Mr Disney's b f Queen of Prussia, 4 yrs; Mr James Brennan's ch g Mutineer, 4 yrs; Mr. Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Capt R Goff's b c Theodore, 3 yrs; Mr Coverdale's b c Ryton, 3 yrs.

Turf Club, June Meeting, 1858.

Irish Oak Stakes (renewed), 10 sovs each, for now yearling fillies, to run when three years old—8st 7lb each. 30 sovs added. One mile and a quarter on the Peel Course. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. A filly, the winner of any stake, previous to starting, value £50, to carry 5lb; of two races of that amount, or of £100, to carry 12lb extra; no filly to carry more than 12lb extra. Any filly that has started twice, and been beaten, allowed 5lb. No winners to take beaten allowance. (7 subscribers.)

Mr J Walker's br f Hetty, late Sporforth Maid, by Hobbie Noble out of Alice, 5lb, 12lb extra; Mr W Orford's gr f Miss Spode; Mr. Irwin's bl f Nightingale, sister to Music, 12lb extra; Capt D W Pack Beresford's b f Cherbourg, by Kingston, out of Buttress, allowed 5lb; Mr W Douglas's b f Wolverine, by Loup-garou out of Vauitress, 5lb; Mr Courtney's ch f Titbit, by Bantam out of Coquette, allowed 5lb, Mr Disney's b f Bride of the Sea (dead); The Marquess of Waterford (deceased) had 4 nominations.

Turf Club, October Meeting, 1859.

Stewards' Stakes (renewed), 10 sovs, h ft, for now yearlings, to run when two years old. Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8st. Half-a-mile. 3lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. The winner of any two years old race, amounting to £50, previous to starting for this, to carry 5lb extra; if two or more such races, 9lb extra. 50 sovs added, at 3 sovs each for entrance. (10 subscribers.)

Captain D W Pack Beresford's b f Diana; Mr J Cockin's b g Irish Ensign, 3lb; Mr. Irwin's ch f by Bandy, out of Ballinasloe's dam; Captain Simpson's b f Princess Royal, late Fatality, 5lb (5lb ext); Mr T Spooner's ch c the Doctor, 3lb; Captain Robert Goff's b c the Sporting Doctor, 3lb; Mr J Willington's br c by Kingfisher, out of Recompense, 3lb; Mr J Willington's ch c by Bantam, out of Industry, 3lb; Mr J Willington's ch f by Bryan O'Linn, out of Bagatelle by Troilus; Mr Bateman's f Barbara by Barbarian, out of Ariadne.

The Flying Stakes, 3 sovs each, 25 sovs added. Half-a-mile. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs by auction, and the surplus to go to the fund. To close and name at ten o'clock the previous evening, and to be weighted after. Six subscribers, or no race. 1 sov entrance.

Corinthian Stakes, 5 sovs, 4 forfeit, 25 sovs added, for hunters; race horses admitted. To be rode by members of the Turf Club or Coffee-room at Kildare; Kildare-street United Service, and Sackville-street Clubs; or by commissioned officers in the Army, Navy, or Militia. One mile and a half on the Peel Course—heats. No horse to start for a third heat who has not already won one. To close, and horses to be named, at ten o'clock on Thursday evening of the meeting. Weights to be fixed by the stewards of the Turf Club same night. No race unless seven subscribers. 2 sovs entrance. The lowest weighted horse to carry not less than 10st.

HAVELOCK v. ACADEMIC.

A match was played between these clubs on the 23rd and 25th, in the grounds of the Academic Institute, and was decided in favour of the Academic, by fifty runs, owing to the excellent batting of Messrs. Conry, Stubbs, and Hickson. Messrs. Robinson and Appelbe also batted well for the Havelock.

ACADEMIC.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
H Lloyd, Esq, b Appelbe,	2	b Brumlo,	0
W Stubbs, Esq, c Magrath, b Brumlo,	17	b Brumlo,	3
T Conry, Esq, c and b Magrath,	22	c Robinson, b Penny,	42
— Johnston, Esq, run out,	4	not out,	6
E George, Esq, run out,	1	b Appelbe,	1
L Dooner, Esq, b Appelbe,	0	c Brumlo, b Penny,	0
T M'Cutchan, Esq, b Appelbe,	0	c and b, Appelbe,	2
R Hickson, Esq, c and b Magrath,	2	b Magrath,	18
A Hamilton, Esq, c Robinson, b Brumlo,	4	c Colclough, b Brumlo,	0
W Dundas, Esq, not out,	0	c Seagrave, b Penny,	1
W Roe, Esq, b Brumlo,	0	b Penny,	1
Byes,	1		5
Leg byes,	1		1
Wides,	0		2
No balls,	0		2
Total	54	Total,	84

HAVELOCK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
S Warren, Esq, run out,	4	run out,	1
S Hewitt, Esq, b Lloyd,	0	run out,	1
R Crofton, Esq, l b w Lloyd,	1	b Dooner,	2
— Colclough, Esq, b Conry,	1	b Conry,	2
W Magrath, Esq, c Lloyd, b conry,	5	b Doon,	0
T Brumlo, Esq, c Conry, b Stubbs,	4	c and b Dooner,	1
F Robinson, Esq, not out,	18	b Dooner,	2
— Appelbe, Esq, run out,	2	b Conry,	13
R Penny, Esq, b Conry,	1	b Conry,	4
— Seagrave, Esq, c Lloyd, b Conry,	0	run out,	1
— Evans, Esq, b Lloyd,	2	not out,	0
Byes,	9		3
Leg byes,	1		0
Wides,	10		0
No balls,	0		0
Total	58	Total,	30

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL v. SECOND ELEVEN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The return match of these Elevens was played on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at Monkstown. The match was decided by the first innings, in favour of the University, as the time was called before the second innings could be completed. Annexed is the score:—

HOLLYVILLE PARK.

W Ashton, Esq, b Traill,	0	b Traill,	3
R Hudson, Esq, b Darley,	1	c Franks, by Darley,	2
C Daly, Esq, c O'Brien, b Traill,	6	c and b Traill,	2
M Kennedy, Esq, b Traill,	9	not out	15
G Underwood, Esq, not out	19	c Brunker, b Darley,	36
W D Jones, Esq, b Traill,	1	not out,	2
J Studdert, Esq, b Traill,	0	c Brunker, b Darley,	0
H Thompson, Esq, b Traill,	1		
H Hemphill, Esq, b Traill,	0		
E Thompson, Esq, b Traill,	0		
G H Smith, Esq, b Traill,	0		
Leg Byes,	1	Byes,	4
Wide Balls,	3	Wide Balls,	3
Total,	41	Total,	70

UNIVERSITY.

W Baldwin, Esq, l b w, b Jones,	9
H Stakes, Esq, c Studdert, b Ashton,	9
A Traill, Esq, c Hemphill, b Jones,	4
J Brunker, Esq, c Hemphill, b Jones,	3
A Stewart, Esq, b Ashton,	5
C Quin, Esq, b Hemphill,	2
J Whitestone, Esq, C Hemphill, b Hemphill,	4
T Franks, Esq, b Hemphill,	1
M E O'Brien, Esq, run out,	0
J K Darley, Esq, run out,	0
Joseph Stewart, Esq, not out,	1
Byes,	1
Leg byes,	5
Wide balls,	8
Total,	55

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The attitude of Sicily just now presents the spectacle of an united and determined people, nor is there the ghost of a dissentient minority in any class of society. All the resident nobility, all the church dignitaries, from Palermo's archbishop down to the poorest Capuchin friar, every landowner, merchant, or artizan is hand and heart in the cause. Absentees, political or otherwise, return in crowds. The Prince of Butters, Marquis Salicetti, Prince Niscemi (son-in-law of the Neapolitan Minister, Cassaro), Marquis de Roccaforte, Count Torreara, General Ulloa, Count Ama (author of a history of the Sicilian Vespers), had arrived at Garibaldi's Viceregal court in Palermo.

Every account from Italy coincides with the opinions put forth in the Paris papers concerning the unlawful seizure of the American merchantman Swallow, and the tug steamer Utile, on the high seas, and far away from the Neapolitan seaboard. Hence not surprise, but strong disapproval, is expressed here at the interference in the House of Lords of a noble marquis on behalf of this act of rank piracy. The French are sensitive on the point of any foreign claim to right of search, and the *mare liberum* is their motto. Instant liberation with indemnity is felt to be the only course open to the wrong-doers. As to the ex-diplomatist, who thus feebly props up a tottering system, he is at liberty to lisp unconsciousness of the grandeur and majesty of this great constitutional struggle, and see nothing in Sicily but "nondescript persons." Description is sometimes too close; and in literature the Rosa Matilda school was too vividly described by Gifford. The following passage was, however, written (to my knowledge) by Lockhart, in the *Quarterly Review*, for June, 1839, page 83, in an article about "Oliver Twist;" and it is here inserted as a shot from the Conservative blunderbuss:—

"Lord Normanby is a truly great man, having contributed more to the mirth of mortals than any man since Falstaff or Liston. His 'Don Whiskerando' at Florence was great, and his 'King Cophetua dropping mercy' a godsend to the wild Irish jail birds. Better than all this Lord Normanby has begotten Boz, and supplied him with Signor Mantalini. Dickens has now demolished the Della Cruscan fiddlefaddlers and men milliners."

The Neapolitan statesmen seem to labour under ignorance of maritime law quite as much as the noble lord, for the *Messager du Midi* prints a Toulon letter about Martino, who was on his way back in a royal corvette to Naples, but took shelter alongside a French war ship off the isles d'Hyeres, frightened at a larger steamer he supposed to be full of "nondescript" Garibaldians, but which was only the new Brazil packet La Navarre.

The French post-office department has just put out a notification, announcing officially that all letters and journals for Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna are to be addressed *Etas Sardes*, and be no longer prepaid at the higher rate required for the Roman States or *ci-devant* Duchies.

The final ceremony of extreme unction was yesterday performed by Cardinal Morlot on the now unconscious frame of ex-King Jerome, consciousness not being required. *L'Independance Belge* was seized to-day for a statement in its Paris letter relative to the tombs in St. Denis. It is known that Napoleon III. was hitherto kept from transferring the remains of Napoleon I. (from the Invalide dome, which now overshadows them) to the old sepulchre of royalty by Jerome's refusal, and the writer goes on to assert that the Emperor intends to get those of Charles X. from Holyrood Abbey, and those of Louis Philippe from the vaults at Weybridge, for interment in the same Basilica. There is only the slight objection that Henry Cinq must give consent in the same case, and the Orleans family in the other, the family vault of the latter being at the church of Eu, in Normandy.

Universal suffrage may have changed the dynasty of France, but could not impart the faculty of curing scrofula by imposition of hands, a knack that still belongs to Comte de Chambord, at least the talismanic touch is an article of faith in *Le Monde*, which journal relates that Abbe Degenettes, a very venerable man, aged 82, just dead here, at the coronation of Charles X, insisted on the performance which Louis XVIII. had only laughed at, and produced for the operation a candidate "whose father had been touched by Louis XVI.;" the inefficacy of the remedy was palpable, inasmuch its hereditary transmission was thus admitted. Queen Anne touched Dr. Johnson for "the evil," but fits of insane despondency in the doctor, with concomitant cerebral activity, proved the latent malady to the close.

A formal notification appears in the Russian gazettes of the birth of a son to Archduke Constantine, and this young Romanoff is already promoted to a colonelship of the Guards regiment Mingrelia. We are not so far advanced in these matters. Paradol has got a month's imprisonment and 3,000 francs to pay for his pamphlet.

While the French Emperor was at Baden the Duke of Nassau in the neighbouring town of Wiesbaden gave orders for celebrating the 18th of June (Nassau troops were at Waterloo); the display was meant to be political, and is taken as such.

Spurgeon's political letter from Baden in the *Times* caused that paper to be kept back till late this afternoon. The French Emperor's friends don't much relish such gossip about Napoleon III. being feeble on his legs and reduced to lean on a stick.

The French Government is purchasing large quantities of flour and oatmeal, and the military baking houses are at work day and night making biscuits. Strangely enough these stores are warehoused at Metz, Lille, and the other fortified towns along the Belgian and German frontiers. In addition to this information which is derived from a private source, the papers publish the following extract of a letter from Marseilles, of the 21st:—

"The French Government has just purchased 161,000 hectolitres of wheat in this market. Of this quantity 80,000 hectolitres were to be delivered immediately and the remainder very shortly, and the whole is said to be intended for the military storehouses in the Nord. As soon as those purchases became known a rise of about £1 per 100 litres took place."

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

CHINA.

A telegram, dated Hong Kong, May 7, states there had been no alteration in the rates of exchange which were respectively 4s 10d to 6s 8d. The shipments of tea to date, were 75 million lbs. and 63,000 bales. Chusan is stated to have been occupied by England and France. The English force from Hong Kong was to leave for the Peiho on the 15th.

THE WAR IN SICILY.

The last accounts from Sicily state that Garibaldi, the day after the arrival of Medici and his volunteers, had a grand review at Palermo. An Insurgent camp has been formed four leagues from Messina, consisting of 10,000 men, and deserters to it from the Neapolitan army were increasing every day.

FRANCE.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree proroguing the session of the Legislative Corps to the 14th July.

The *Moniteur* also contains the appointment of an agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Marseilles, in the person of M. de Ferry, and the nomination of M. Fleury, as Consul-General in London, the latter gentleman at present holding a similar post at Barcelona.

In consequence of the death of Prince Jerome, all the guests of their Imperial Majesties left Fontainbleau yesterday. The Court will remain there till the end of June. During July, the Emperor and Empress will take up their residence at St. Cloud. The Emperor has renounced his intended voyage to Plombiers. The visit to Nice and Chambery is adjourned until to month of September.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, TUESDAY.—Besides the Colonel Louenthal, who already discharges the functions of Military Commissioner, at the Austrian Embassy, a chef d'escadron of the staff will be added. It is said that great improvements are intended to be introduced in the Austrian army after the French system. The Merguise de Moustin, is about to proceed to Brussels, on a visit to her parents. The French Ambassador will remain at his post.

MAIL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamer La Plata, from the West Indies, passed Hurst Castle at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

The *Times* City Article says, the probable reception of the Russian proposals cannot yet be estimated. The matter is prejudiced by the recollection, that within a few weeks after the introduction of the last loan the Italian war broke out, and that when that loan was finally brought forward in August, 1859, it was represented to have been fully subscribed, when, in fact, as is now admitted, £7,000,000 has been absorbed of the proposed £12,000,000. Nothing of the kind is to be apprehended on the present occasion, but it will take many years to remove the damage inflicted on Russian

COLLISION BETWEEN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

The *Times* announces that the Commons of twenty-two eventually resolved into two parties, under two chiefs, who both prepared reports. Mr. Walpole prepared one, giving a quiet history of the precedents. A counter report was prepared by Mr. Bright. It is proposed that the House of Commons should set the decision of the Lords at nought. Their two reports were laid before the Commons, when some members proposed a third report, which should amalgamate the two guages. Eventually, however, the two rival reports were put to the vote, when Mr. Bright succeeded in obtaining, in his own vote, those of Mr. Gladstone and Lord J. Russell. The remainder of the Commons agreed to Mr. Walpole's report, with possibly a quiet protest against the late decision of the Lords being construed into a new precedent. The effect will be, that the House of Commons will take care the next time it sends up to the Lords a bill for the repeal of a produce tax, that the passing of the measure shall not be equivalent to the infliction of a serious deficiency.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. George Herbert Marriott has been appointed to the Curacy of Templemore, by the Rev. Hamilton Madden, Rector of the parish, and Chancellor of Cashel.

MARRIED.

On the 25th instant, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. John Cole Coghlan, A.B., James, third son of the late Rev. Mark Bloxham, Lower Tem[illegible], county Derry, to Hester Wi[illegible], youngest daughter of the late William [illegible], Esq., [illegible] House, [illegible], county [illegible].

KINGSTOWN INTE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPO

MARINERS' CHURCH, KINGSTOW

The committee elected by the trustees an[illegible] tion of this church, for the erection of an org[illegible] selected the tender of the Messrs. Telford, to su the instrument, and from the very high character of their instrument, we are quite sure the committee and congregation will have no cause to regret their just and patriotic decision.

The instrument will consist of a great organ of eleven stops, a small organ from c c to g of seven stops, in sixteen feet pedal organ, tremulant, four coupling actions, composition pedals &c. In a handsome and chaste Gothic case, to be placed in the gallery opposite the Communion Table—and will, we have no doubt, be a very delightful and able assistant in promoting congregational singing.

ROYAL IRISH YACHT CLUB.

The Secret, 30 tons, Thomas D. Keogh, Esq., has arrived in this station from Plymouth. We have heard much of this yacht as a clipper, and her appearance fully justifies her character. She is certainly a most "suspicious" looking craft, and we wish every success to her spirited owner at the forthcoming regattas. The little Dove, 12 tons, belonging to the same owner, has also arrived at her moorings from Dublin. Of her we need say little, as she is so well known as the fastest of her class.

The Mystery, the property of P. S. French, Esq., a cutter 25 tons burden, arrived at Kingstown yesterday morning.

The Erin, belonging to the Earl of Granard, a screw steam yacht 40 tons burden, left Kingstown harbour at a late hour last night for Wexford.

The Lighthouse Committee of the Ballast Board, which arrived in Kingstown, on Saturday, after a lengthened inspection, starts again this morning at 8-30 for the purpose of arranging matters for the first exhibition of the Rock-a-Bill-Light, which is to take place on the 1st proximo. We believe they will proceed thence to Carlingford, &c.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, Henry S. Harty, Esq., county coroner, held an inquest on the body of the unfortunate young man, named John Reilly, who was poisoned on the previous day. The inquest was held at Mr. Leonard's public-house, in Wellington-street. A respectable jury having been empanelled, the following witnesses were examined:—

Mr. Pope, in the absence of the mother of the deceased, who was, through illness, unable to attend, identified the body.

Michael Lumsden deposed, on examination, that he saw the deceased in good health on Sunday night, at the wedding which was held in the house in which the fatal catastrophe took place; that he had taken some drink during the night, but was not intoxicated thereby.

Constable Patrick Fox, 113 F, was next examined, and stated that on Monday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he saw a woman running through Wellington-street, and afterwards saw two men running in the same direction, whereby his attention was attracted to the house out of which they proceeded. Having asked if anything was wrong, and what it was which caused such a sensation, he was told that a person had drank some poison. On entering the house in which the deceased lay, he was told by one of the persons present, that he "might go away, that he was not wanted there." He did not do so, but went into the hall, and on looking into a room, the door of which was partly open, he saw the deceased, in an apparently dying state; he suggested that, if no medical advice had been procured, a doctor should be at once sent for; he was told that a doctor had been sent for; he also suggested that a clergyman of the persuasion to which he belonged should be sent for, which was accordingly done, but he did not arrive until after his decease; Dr. Ledwich having arrived, applied the pump, administered an antidote, and took the usual steps which medical skill suggested, but all to no effect; having lingered for about three quarters of an hour he expired.

William Heney, a painter, residing at Kingstown, stated that he saw deceased previous to his death; he appeared to be suffering great pain.

Robert Keely, deposed that he saw the deceased lying on a sofa in the house, 3, George's-place; he was told that the deceased had taken a draught out of a bottle; did not know what the bottle contained; thought it was poison, and ran for a doctor.

John Keely was next examined, and corroborated the evidence of the former witness.

Mary Keely, on examination, deposed that she was engaged to be married to the deceased; that on Sunday night she was with him at a wedding; she left about half an hour before the deceased; after which time he came into Keely's room, sat down on the sofa and fell asleep; after sleeping an hour or two he awoke, and asked for a drink—if possible a drop of spirits; she took up a bottle which was partly under the sofa, filled out about half a glass and gave it to him to drink; she thought it was whiskey; the deceased drank it off, and then called for some water; on receiving it, he bit the side out of the glass which contained it.

On cross-examination she stated that there was part of a bitter ale lable on the bottle.

William Keely, a lad about sixteen years of age, was next examined—He stated that he bought the scinide of potassium at Mr. Mansfield's druggist shop in George's-street; it was not marked poison; on a former occasion, when purchasing it in the same establishment, they cautioned him, and told him it was poison; he mixed it in the yard at the rear of the house, on Sunday morning, and put it under the sofa; there were other bottles with it; he took off the label, leaving only a portion forming a half moon, as a distincive mark, whereby he would know it was the bottle which contained the poison; no one knew what was in the bottle but himself. After a short deliberation, the jury found the following verdict:—"That the said John Reilly, on the 25th instant, was accidentally poisoned, by taking poison, which was given him by Mary Keely in mistake for whiskey.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat upon the bench.

Mary Misset, who attempted to commit suicide the previous day, while detained in a cell in the police station, by tying a scarf round her neck, and endeavouring to strangle herself, was brought up in custody of 51 F. She was also charged with being drunk and disorderly.

His Worship sentenced her to be imprisoned for seven days, and cautioned her against committing similar offences.

ROYAL HOTEL, GRESHAM-TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—The following are amongst the latest arrivals:—The Most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and suite; W. Maunsell, Esq., Co. Kerry; J. W. Jones, Esq., H. B. Palmer, Esq.; W. L. Joynt, Esq.; W. J. D'Courcy, Esq.; Dr. Wright, William Brenan, Esq. Departures—J. Harris, Esq., and Mrs. Harris; William Griffith, Esq., and Mrs. Griffith; Right Hon. Lord Southwell, Lieutenant K. Hill, 14th Regiment; Captain Daly, J. Daniel, Esq., J.P.; H. Harris, Esq.; William Grubb, Esq.; J. B. Pike, Esq.; J. Esmond, Esq., Mrs. and the Misses Esmond; Mrs Cope, family, and suite; W, Elliott, Esq.; Mrs. and Master Darby, Rev. Mr. Willis, H. Grace, Esq.; —— Russell, Esq.; —— Disraeli, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Post's* correspondent telegraphs that the Neapolitan Government will, very probably, determine to restore the two ships lately captured by its cruisers by arrangements with the Treasury.

The Australian mail boat is to go on to Sydney as heretofore.

The liabilities of Jacker and Co. that will fall in London are less than would appear from the Mexican accounts, some considerable remittances being on their way from the East, which will help to cover them.

The Orpheonist festival at the Crystal Palace has commenced favourably. The French visitors were received very cordially, and during the day the welcome warmed with a hearty enthusiasm. Great complaints have been made of the miserable arrangements made for lodging the Orpheonists

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company commenced business to-day, under very satisfactory auspices. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has granted a junction restraining the Great Northern Company from acting as coal dealers. He commented severely on the crafty trickey contrivances adopted by the company to conceal the nature of their dealings, and said this would probably induce him to give costs against the company.

Mr. Selfe, the police magistrate, continues to receive information respecting the two nefarious annuity societies, whose proceedings have recently attracted attention at the Thames Police Court. Funds have been offered for prosecuting the offenders in the Criminal Court.

The Bank of France announced its half-yearly dividend, which is fixed at 60f., last year it was only 53f.

The weather has changed considerably for the better in France, and the corn markets are consequently falling. The decline in the amount of customs duty in May last, as compared with the same period last year, amounts to the sum of £322,300 sterling, owing to the new commercial system. This dimunition was anticipated. The report of the duties on raw material used in manufactures, has, however, produced a great increase in those branches of trade, comparing last May with May 1859. The increase of cotton taken for consumption is increased tenfold, and wool threefold, although the decree only came into effect May 7th.

ABBEY KNOCKMOY FAIR—COUNTY GALWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This fair, on Monday, was an unusually large one. The supply of stock was unprecedented, and the demand good. Purchasers from all parts of Ireland being in attendance. The stock, too, looked well, exhibiting a vast improvement in condition beyond anything seen at the fairs this season. Prices ranged high, and anything worth purchasing was bought up early, the fair was over at 12 o'clock. 3 year old heifers ranged from £8 to £11; 2 year olds, £5 to £7 10s; yearling calves of which several large lots were for sale, brought from 50s to £5. Hoggets, 32s to 40s. Lambs, 18s to £1 5s. There were scarcely any ewes. Horses were a drug. Large quantities of wool were on sale at [illegible]

[illegible]TELLIGENCE.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.

I[illegible]ur of Monday announces the death [illegible] M[illegible]he Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, [illegible] the brothers of the great Emperor Na[illegible]ng whom were partitioned the states which [illegible] by his successive conquests.

[illegible]e deceased Prince was in his 77th year. He was [illegible] youngest child of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte, and the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. His father died in 1785—the year following the birth of the Prince—and the training of the child was undertaken by his mother in Corsica. When his brother rose to power, he placed Jerome and his sister Caroline at the establishment of Madame Campan, in Paris, where he remained until the return of Napoleon from his first campaign in Italy. He was then transferred to the College of Juilly; and on his brother having been elevated to the First Consulship, Jerome entered the naval profession. In 1801, when in his seventeenth year, he was appointed to the command of the corvette L'Epervier, in the expedition to St. Domingo under Gen. LeClerc, whence young Jerome brought the despatches. Some *escapades* of his on shore at Brest led to his receiving from his brother Napoleon a characteristic rebuke, in which occur these words:—"I am waiting with impatience to hear that you are on board your ship, studying a profession intended to be the scene of your glory. If you ever mean to disgrace your name, die young; for if you live to sixty without having served your country, you had better not have been born." Jerome soon after sailed for Martinique; and when the war broke out between France and England he sought in vain to fulfil the injunctions of his brother, and after a cruise of several months he put into New York. He visited Philadelphia, and, December 24, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland. This marriage displeased Napoleon, and after a year passed in the United States, Jerome was compelled by his brother to return to Europe; he landed with his wife at Lisbon, in May, 1805. Jerome left for Paris, and the lady went on in the ship to Amsterdam; on arriving in the Texel, an order had been received forbidding her to land; she accordingly came to England, where she resided at Camberwell. On July 7th was born her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Still the Emperor Napoleon would not recognise the marriage; nor was Madame Jerome Bonaparte permitted to enter France. In the March previously the marriage had been, by a special decree of the Council of State, declared null and void. The Emperor next applied to the Pope for a bull annulling the marriage, which, however, his Holiness had not the power to issue, and he wrote a long letter to Napoleon, explaining the reasons. Meanwhile, Jerome, who was greatly attached to his wife, temporised, rather than further provoke his brother. He next went on a mission to Algiers, whence he returned with 250 Genoese captives, whom he landed at Genoa, where he was received with great honour as "the young Napoleon of the Sea." He next took the command of the Veteran line-of-battle ship, in an eight months' cruise in the West Indies. On his return thence he took six English merchantmen; but he was pursued by the English fleet, and his vessel was stranded off the coast of Brittany. On reaching Paris, Jerome received the cordon of the Legion of Honour, was promoted to the rank of admiral, and created a prince of the empire. Nevertheless his predilection for the army continued, and he soon after obtained the command of a body of Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, at the head of which he directed the blockade of Glogan, and reduced the fortresses of Silesia; services for which he was made a general of division in the imperial army. Jerome, by the ambitious instigation of the Emperor, next entered into an alliance with the Princess Frederica Caroline, daughter of the King of Wirtemberg, and immediately after the marriage Jerome was proclaimed King of Westphalia, and the constitution of the new kingdom was published. The young King, then only twenty-two years old, was much beloved, and startled the world by his administrative skill; he replenished his exchequer by a loan from the Jews, whom he repaid by the concession of perfect religious freedom, observing that "No man ought to interfere with the exercise of the religious worship of any man. Every subject ought to be as free to observe the rules of his faith as the King himself. It is the duty of the citizens only that the laws of government ought to regulate. I hope I shall never have cause to regret that I favour and protect the Israelites of my kingdom." In 1812 the Emperor summoned him to join in the Russian expedition. He commanded the German division, and in the battle of Mihilow distinguished himself by his military skill. He was unfortunate, however, at Smolensko, and the Emperor in a fit of passion dismissed him, a step which he is said to have afterwards greatly regretted. In 1813, when the French were compelled to evacuate Germany, Jerome was obliged to fly before the Russian and Saxon troops. He was awakened in his palace on the morning of the 28th of September by the cannon of Czernicheff, who appeared at the head of his Cossacks. Dressing himself in haste he mounted a horse and fled with his staff and ministers of state to Coblentz. But the Cossacks did not long hold his capital and Jerome soon returned. In the meantime the battle of Leipsic had been fought, but he did not get the news of it till the 25th October. He left Cassel that evening and remained several days at Cologne, but was compelled at last to flee to France. His court is said to have been more like the reception rooms of a republican president than the court of a king, and a degree of familiarity prevailed which offended pedantic sticklers for etiquette. With the end of the empire of Napoleon closed the reign of Jerome, King of Westphalia. He now assisted his brother in his reverses; and after sharing in the vicissitudes of defeat at the hands of the Allies, Jerome sought refuge with his wife at Trieste and Paris. At Waterloo he played a conspicuous part, being chosen by Napoleon to open the battle at the head of 6,000 men. Jerome now lived many years in retirement at the castle of Ellwangen, in Wirtemberg, at Vienna, and at Trieste. He at length returned to France, and by the Emperor Napoleon III. was nominated to the Presidentship of the French Senate. His only son by the amiable Elizabeth Patterson, married a lady of fortune in America. Of Jerome's marriage with the Princess of Wirtemberg, three children were the issue: Jerome Napoleon, born in 1814; Mathilde, born in 1819; and Napoleon, in 1823.

ITALY.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

Turin, June 21.—The provisional government of Sicily has sent Count Michele Amari, a Sicilian gentleman who has resided for some years at Genoa, on an official mission to Count Cavour. The new envoy, who has been an exile for twelve years, must not be confounded with Signor Michele Amari, who belongs to a different Sicilian family, and has been in exile sixteen years for writing a history of the Sicilian Vespers, which delighted everybody except the Neapolitan Government. This eminent writer lived for a long time at Paris, where he had the reputation of being one of the best Orientalists of our day. He is now a Professor of Arabic in Central Italy.

Count Michele Amari is respected both for his firmness and for his honesty. He has a daughter of remarkable literary attainments, and a son who is eminent as a criminal lawyer, and who now holds the chair of jurisprudence here. On his arrival at Turin yesterday, Count Amari had an audience of Count Cavour, but what passed has not transpired. The position of the Sardinian Government is a most difficult one. It has to resist on the one side the impatient patriots who would compromise it by involving it in revolutionary movements, and on the other those who would have it assist its enemies, the despotic governments. For this reason it is often ferociously attacked by the extreme parties. More extraordinary still: it is sometimes accused by a section of the Republicans with doing nothing, at the same time that another section of the same party accuses it (as Lamartine does, for instance) of disturbing Italy by its ambition. Recently it has been much complained of by some Neapolitans, who have come here a second time from Florence to urge it to assist in spreading the Sicilian revolution to the Continent. Count Cavour replied that revolutions ought to be home-made, not imported, and that their spontaneity is their only justification. The Neapolitans know that France and England have repeatedly and almost threateningly urged better Government on the new King; they have seen Napoleon's and Victor Emmanuel's proclamations to Italy; they have heard of the great battles fought in the name of Italian emancipation; and now they know that Sicily has freed herself. They cannot have better counsels, or better examples, if they really desire to be differently governed. If the kingdom of Naples were in a state of revolution, the Sardinian Government would know how to act, and would act as the love it bears the national cause and its duty as an Italian power would dictate.

Colonel Cosens, whom I have mentioned in recent letters, and who, according to some journals, has left with another expedition, is still at Turin.

Our Ministry of War is actively taking advantage of this interval of peace to recruit and improve the army, which is about double what it was in 1858. There will be eight regiments of artillery. By the beginning of next month the infantry will be provided with rifles. It is said that an artillery officer has effected such an improvement in powder as to make half the usual charge sufficient. Our powder has hitherto been of a very inferior quality.

The Savoyard officers and private soldiers who have passed over to France are beginning to be very discontented with the change. The men thought they were going home, but instead of that they are to go to Lyons. The other evening there was a fight among them of so serious a character that many were wounded and three killed. When they belonged to us they were models of discipline, and everybody is astonished at their present conduct. One cause of soreness among the officers is this—during the last few months, through the increase in our army, a great many promotions have taken place, and in these the Savoyards participated. Now it is said that the French Government will not recognise any steps conferred since March 24. This seems to them a sad contrast to the great advantages so freely promised before the voting.

NAPLES AND SARDINIA.

Naples, June 20.—This country is not absolutely at war with Sardinia, but the state of things very much resembles it. Volunteers are continually landing in smaller or greater numbers on the coast of Sicily, and I have reason to believe that the Marchese Villamarina has declared to the Commendatore Carafa that his Government will not promote such expeditions, but not charge itself with the prevention of them. The reason assigned was forcible:—You recruit in Austria for men to put down the liberties of Italy, and Austrians, Hungarians, and Bavarians, well-disciplined soldiers, land at Bari or Brindisi, and are thence sent to Avelina or Nocera, and drafted into the army which is fighting against the independence of our brothers. If despotism imports, liberty must do the same. Unless, too, the affair of the capture of the vessels be adjusted favourably, I have reason to believe that a Sardinian vessel of war will accompany and protect future expeditions similar to the one which has been interrupted. Sardinia is therefore at an almost insensible distance from a war with this country.

When my letters left on Saturday last it was arranged that the Marchese Villamarina and the son of the United States Minister should go to Gaeta, to inquire of the captain of the recently captured vessels the details of the affair. In the afternoon, however, Villamarina had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, when, after expressing himself strongly on the insult done to the Sardinian flag, he stated that he should go to Gaeta and see the captain of the Utile unless he was brought up to Naples. Carafa, much alarmed at the state of affairs, it having been declared that the capture might lead to an interruption of friendly relations, said he would take the orders of his Majesty, and in the course of the afternoon Villamarina was informed that the captain would be brought to Naples on the following morning. Indeed, a steamer left the port that night for the purpose. At the same time a communication was made to the Minister of the United States to the effect that though his passports were made out for Gaeta they would not be required, as both captains would be in Naples the next morning. On Sunday Mr. Chandler saw Carafa, and stated that if the vessel carrying the American flag were not American, he had nothing at all to do with the affair; but that if it were, the Neapolitan Government must take the consequences. In the course of the morning the Archimede came in from Gaeta with the two captains on board, and it having been at last conceded that the interview should be without witnesses (which was at first refused by the Neapolitan Government), the Marchese Villamarina and Mr. Chandler, accompanied by their consuls, were taken on board and there left. The captain of the Utile, being ill, had been brought on a mattress, and at his request will be left here in hospital. Both captains acknowledge that in all, except in the fact of the capture, they were well treated, good rations having been sent them by the Neapolitan authorities, and 70 blankets.

The report of the Sardinian captain, in addition to what I have already sent you, is, that the Fulminante, on first meeting them, called to them "Suivez notre route," which by the patriots was understood as "Suivez votre route," and they were proceeding when the Neapolitan vessel getting in front of them, ordered them "to stop the machinary per vostra salute." She then fired twice at them, and balls were heard whizzing above head. Another order was then given to "Down with your sails and flag." Later in the course they met a French steamer and hoisted their flag, and it was permitted to remain flying.

BRAZIL.

The prospectus has been issued of the Bahia (Brazilian) Gas Company, with a capital of £100,000, in 5,000 shares of £20 each, £1 to be paid on application, and another £1 on allotment. The concession granted by the Government is for the exclusive privilege of lighting Bahia with gas, arrangements having been made by the directors with the concessionaires for securing these priveleges upon advantageous terms. The company are to construct the works and fix the requisite lamps for the illumination of the city within two years from the 10th May, 1860, and the authorities undertake to pay terms equal to £9 13s. per annum for each lamp, to be disbursed out of the Treasury every month. A minimum number of 1,500 lamps is guaranteed, and in the event of an increase to 2,000, the price for each lamp is to be £8 4s. 3d. per annum. Prisons, barracks, and other public buildings are to possess the advantages of being lighted, the terms payable averaging 19s. per cubic foot, the company being, in addition, paid for the fittings supplied. The payments are to be made in accordance with the actual standard of gold, so that the company will be in no way affected by fluctuation in the rate of exchange, the directors being allowed to make any charge they like for lighting other buildings, private houses, and shops. The contract will be binding for 30 years, at the end of which period the Government can either renew the agreement on similar terms, or purchase the works at a valuation to be determined by arbitration in the usual manner. It is thought that the success of the Rio Janeiro Gas Company, already established under concessions from the Brazilian Government, with terms not more favourable than those now offered, may be considered to show the merits of the undertaking, the profits realised each year having increased, and the last dividend paid reaching about 16 per cent. The Pernambuco gas concession was viewed with such favour when proposed to be introduced that it was immediately purchased, and has since been carried out in a most satisfactory manner by private enterprise.

TRADE COMBINATIONS IN PARIS.

For some days past the Paris workmen have been plagiarising from their fellow-labourers on your side the Channel. The builders and masons have struck for wages, and the painters have also struck for a diminution of one hour in their day's labour. The French law is far more stringent in such matters than your light English restraints, which are scarcely sufficient for the arbitrary authority assumed by the working classes; but here the slightest development of combined action draws down upon them, as upon all other classes of citizens, the strong arm of the law. The masters and employers may conspire, if they please, to grind down the workmen to their will, but then the law comes to the aid of the oppressed, and the differences are adjusted by the intervention of the Council of Prudhommes. The builders and masons demanded an increase of four sous per day in their pay. They founded their very reasonable demand upon the enormous increase in the prices of the common necessaries of life, bread especially; but the masters would not listen to any such appeal. They flew to the Government for aid, and in such cases the action of the Government is prompt and energetic. The police began by arresting and consigning to prison a few dozen of the ringleaders, whom they found in their lodgings at the Batignolles, and having bagged their game, and ascertained that the men intended to persist, they ordered the masters to yield, and the increased pay of four sous has been granted. The unfortunate scapegoats who obtained this concession for their fellow-labourers have been turned out of Paris, lest their influence and example might be contagious.—Letter from Paris, June 24.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN FRANCE.

The continuance of the unsettled weather, with the low range of temperature, is causing considerable anxiety in France. What the ultimate result will be it is impossible to prognosticate, but the cold and wet experienced during May, and up to the present time, has damaged the crops, more particularly wheat. It is now certain that the wheat fields show a thinness of plant on all soils. The severity of the winter caused this, which was not remedied by the ungenial weather in spring. On all damp soils, the wheat plants are yellow in colour and stunted in growth, while the crops generally are unusually late. In most districts the wheat crop is not yet in the ear, and where shot, the crop is thin and the ears small. Harvest will be unusually late. This in France is not attended with the same amount of risk to the crop; still in France, in early seasons, the wheat crop is usually prolific. In the South of France, where maize occupies the place of wheat, the crops are backward. The maize crop is thin of plant, with the absence of that luxuriant growth which characterises the plant at this season of the year. The vines have also sustained injury from the long continuance of wet and cold. A change in the weather would doubtless produce a rapid improvement in the corn and vine crops, but the injury already sustained can only be partially removed by a high range of temperature, with occasional showers during the next two or three months. The prospects of the French husbandman are not bright at present, as there is every reason to suppose that the crop of 1860 is to be considerably below an average. The excitement in the grain markets is intense, and a further rise in prices is expected. The advance in rates during last week has unsettled business; holders are unwilling to sell, while millers, and merchants are anxious to increase their stocks. France will doubtless require large imports of grain to supplement a deficient crop, and thus tend to raise prices over the whole of Europe and America.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Kirwan, on the body of Bridget Kavanagh, aged 35 years, at No. 3, Taylor's-court. From the evidence, it appeared that the death of the woman was caused by determination of blood to her head, accelerated by the shock her general system sustained, in consequence of her husband, Michael Kavanagh, having been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the last commission, for being concerned in the riotous disturbances in the above locality. The jury strongly recommended the kindly consideration of this poor woman's family to the proper authorities.

Flogging in the Army and Militia.—Mr. Williams has moved for and obtained a return respecting flogging in the year 1859. 498 soldiers in the army were flogged, but only 14 in the militia; and in pursuance of the order for the return the number of lashes has been stated—viz., 22,105 in the army, and 560 in the militia. In the Royal Artillery 72 men were thus punished. The most frequent offence was the disgraceful one of "desertion;" but "insubordination," which is nearly as bad, also got a great many into trouble. There was no flogging in the following regiments:—The Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Engineers, the 1st and 2d Dragoons, the 7th Hussars, the 9th, 12th, 16th and 17th Lancers, the 13th and 14th Light Dragoons, and the following regiments of Foot:—1st, 13th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 35th, 40th, 43d, 49th, 52d, 61st, 62d, 63d, 65th, 66th, 74th, 75th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 85th, 87th. The return does not enable us to continue this list in the militia.

Cork and Bandon Railway Company.—Return of traffic for week ending 23rd June, 1860:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £177 0s. 2d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £140 2s. 3d.; total, £317 2s. 5d. Traffic for corresponding week last year:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £182 13s. 6d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £107 15s.; total, £290 8s. 6d.

A prospectus has just been issued of a Greek illustrated newspaper, *O Bretanikos Aster*, a weekly journal of politics, literature, commerce, science, and art, which it is intended shall be printed in the living language of the Greeks, and published in London every Thursday! It is to be the same size as the *Illustrated London News*, and is to contain from fifteen to twenty-five elegant engravings. Its "great object will be to promote the interchange of authentic and accurate information between the East and the West."

The great Conservative banquet, at which it is believed the Earl of Derby will make a declaration respecting the future policy of the party, is to take place at Willis' Rooms on Friday next. Among the Vice-Presidents and stewards are the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Mr. Archdall, M. P., Sir Hugh Cairns, M. P., Hon. H. A. Cole, M. P., the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Claud Hamilton, M. P., Hon. W. S. Knox, M. P., Mr. C. P. Leslie, M. P., the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, and Mr. Whiteside, M.P. The chair is to be taken at seven o'clock by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the President of the Conservative Registration Association.

A GAELIC SETTLEMENT IN CAROLINA.

In a letter which the [illegible] Courier has received from a rev. friend in North Carolina, U.S., are the following interesting particulars:—

It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that the Scotch Highlanders were among the first settlers of the State of North Carolina. The great majority of them were from the Hebrides, from Islay, Jura, Mull, Coll, and Skye, and not a few from the mainland of Argyll. The precise date of the landing of the first Scottish emigrants in the Carolinas cannot be well ascertained. It appears that Scotch families were settled on the Cape Fear River previous to the division of the province into North and South Carolina in 1729. Some time between 1744 and 1746, a Highlander, named Niel Macniel, from Argyllshire, visited North Carolina. He returned to Scotland in 1748, and the following year landed in Wilmington, North Carolina, with his family and about 300 emigrants (some say 600), from the district of Kintyre, Argyllshire. It is said that upon the arrival of so unusual an importation at Wilmington, the authorities, struck with the dress and language of the new comers, required Macniel to enter into a bond for their peaceful and good behaviour. Perhaps the war-like spirit of the Celtic race struck the W[illegible] with such terror as led to the demand of the bond. One intrepid countryman managed to evade the demand and ascended Cape Fear with this band of his [illegible] men. From this period the emigration was yearly on the increase. Mr. Macdonald of Kingsburgh and his lady, the far-famed Flora Macdonald, famous for her adherence to the unfortunate Pretender, Prince Charles, in his forlorn condition, after his defeat at Culloden, emigrated with a number of others from the Isle of Skye; so that every year added to the number of the Scotch Highland emigrants, until they soon formed the majority of the population, and controlled the civil and ecclesiastical interests of no less than seven counties, viz:—Cumberland, Bladen, Robison, Richmond, Montgomery, Moore, and Harnet.

The Gaelic language is spoken in its purity by many in these counties, and in both my churches I preach in it every Sabbath. On last Sabbath I assisted at the dispensation of the Lord's Supper in a congregation forty miles distant from my home, and preached and served a table at which upwards of 150 had taken their seats, who have not heard a sermon in the language of their childhood for the last ten years. Many a tear was shed during the service, many a warm shake of the hand, such as a Highlander can give, and many a blessing was bestowed upon your correspondent at parting with this warm-hearted people. The Rev. Colin Maciver, a native of Stornoway, Island of Lewis, was the last preacher who could preach in Gaelic till I came to the State two years ago. He died in this town in 1850, much respected and lamented by his countrymen in North Carolina. I will state an instance of the preponderance of the Scotch Highlanders in this State. The *North Carolina Presbyterian*, a religious paper, and the organ of our Synod, published in the town of Fayetteville, has upwards of eight hundred Macs on its list of subscribers, besides those who claim the honour of pertaining as much to the Celtic race as those who bear that ancient patronymic.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following is the official list of successful candidates at the recent examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. We cannot insert any complaints from the conductors of educational establishments impugning its accuracy:—

Order.		Marks.
1.	Index No 36. George L B Thomas, age 16, place of education, private tuition	4,295
2.	No 184. George C Helme, 16, Winchester College and Wimbledon School	4,164
3.	No 39. John P Brabazon, 17, Academic Institute, Dublin, and private tuition	3,712
4.	No 136. John H Gamble, 16, Cheltenham College	3,569
5.	No 74. Henry L Ricard, 17, King's College School	3,560
6.	No 141. Charles W Lloyd, 18, Marlborough College	3,347
7.	No 65. Howe J Knox, 17, Harrow and private tuition	3,293
8.	No 137. Charles H Sanford, 16, private tuition and Dr Bridgman's, Woolwich	3,180
9.	No 188. Henry Teevan, 18, Oscott College	3,140
10.	No 131. Compton Norman, 16, private tuition	3,069
11.	No 128. William H Balders, 16, Mr Hopkirk's, Eltham	3,051
12.	No 69. Alfred Chaytor, 16, Cheltenham College	2,822
13.	No 144. Edward B Bishop, 16, Victoria College, Jersey ...	2,675
14.	No 62. Colin M Taylor, 16, Cheltenham College and private tuition	2,640
15.	No. 38. Henry M Matthews, 17, Woodspeen Academy and private tuition	2,616
16.	No 72. William F Gataere, 16, Mr Hopkirk's, Eltham	2,588
17.	No 130. Charles Y Peyton, 17, Wimbledon School, Surrey	2,554
18.	No 32. Edward S Mott, 16, private tuition	2,550
19.	No 30. Richard J Airey, 16, private tuition	2,365
20.	No 35. John Harvey, 16, Portora Royal School, Enniskillen	2,269
21.	No 68. Thorold Parkinson, 17, private tuition	2,182
22.	No 29. Edward James, 17, King's College	2,067
23.	No 139. Charles Dew, 16, Westbourne College, and private tuition ...	1,980
24.	No 63. Thomas Baker, 16, Grosvenor College, Bath, to June, 1859	1,915
25.	No 133. Digby T. Brett, 17, private tuition	1,910
26.	No 75. Mileson Edgar, 17, Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich	1,750
27.	No 66. Arthur H. W. Mansergh, 16, private tuition	1,640
28.	No 71. George B. Skinner, 16, Lansdowne and Bath Proprietary College	1,145
29.	No. 127. Edward Richardson, 17, Portora Royal School, Enniskillen	1,005

The following Queen's Cadets were also examined, and found qualified.—

No 140.	Arthur E. Havelock, 16, private tuition	4,730
No 42.	Edmund C. Browne, 17, St. Mark's College, and Bayswater Grammar School	2,715

THE TURKISH BATH IN CORK.

The spread of the Turkish Bath and the hold it has obtained upon public favour constitute one of the most remarkable facts of the present day. Convinced as we are that it is an institution which, properly managed, may be made a great sanitary agent, we are glad to be able to notice a recent effort to give it far greater popularity, by the establishment of the bath of Mr. Joseph Hegarty, at Blarney-lane. A low rate of charge has been fixed on, which renders available to the working classes that which was before the peculiar luxury of the rich, or, at all events, of the comparatively affluent. Having ourselves tested its efficacy by personal experience, we can bear testimony to the fact that it offers as enjoyable a bath as can be found in any similar establishment. The tepid room and sudatorium, or hot chamber, are plainly got up, but are fitted with every possible necessary, and the water arrangements are of the most complete character. Indeed nothing could be more admirable than the contrivance by which the bather can refresh himself at pleasure either with a douche or shower of cold, tepid, or hot water. The outer chamber is as cheerful as could be imagined, one side being entirely glass, and commanding a prospect of the town and its lovely environs, which fully entitle it to the name of "City View."

The erection of a bath such as this enables us more freely to recommend its use to working men, not so much as a panacea for sickness, but as a great sanitary precaution. There are many trades, the exercise of which have a very evil effect in impeding the action of the skin, to whose members the use of this bath would be invaluable. For instance, experienced physicians believe that the diseases to which painters are liable would be prevented, or at all events mitigated, by the use of this powerful sanitary agent. For the sake, therefore, of the working classes, as well as in the hope of seeing the Turkish Bath duly appreciated, we hope to see Mr. Hegarty's spirited enterprise rewarded with success.—*Cork Examiner.*

A sub-inspector and 25 sub-constables have arrived from County Louth, and will remain in Dromore till after 12th July.

Ulster Society for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.—An election was held at the institution on Saturday, the 23rd June, 1860, for the admission of twenty indigent border pupils. The treasurer of the society has received from the Right Hon. Lord Clermont, a donation of twenty pounds sterling in aid of the funds.

The Funds of the Church.—A return has been ordered by Parliament showing how much the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have expended upon bishops' residences, and how much upon the augmentation of benefices. As yet the former part only of the return has been made up. It shows that the sum of £57,703 has been expended upon episcopal residences, £33,762 of it in providing a residence and demesne for each of the two new bishoprics of Ripon and Manchester. Of the remaining £23,941, the sum of £9,054 was devoted to providing a residence and demesne for the Bishop of Llandaff, who previously had no episcopal residence; £6,212 towards the purchase of Riseholme, Buckden Palace being out of the diocese of Lincoln; £4,800 to the improvement of Cuddesdon; and the rest went to Hartlebury (Worcester), and Stapleton (Gloucester). This is all that has been expended for episcopal residences out of the Episcopal Fund, or out of the common fund since the fusion of the two in 1850. Any other sums expended have been either derived from funds belonging to the respective sees, or raised by mortgage, to be paid off by annual instalments by the bishop for the time being.

State of the Papal Army.—The *Eclaireur* of Namur says:—"A deserter from the Papal army, of the name of Chapuis, who has just passed through this place on the way to his native village, Braffe, in the province of Hainault, states that many promises had been made to induce him to enlist, but that on arriving in the Papal States he soon found out that the organisation of the army was deplorable, and that the soldiers were even in want of necessaries. He accordingly, without much hesitation, at a review of General de Lamoriciere, flung aside his grand shako, which was ornamented with the keys of St. Peter, and ran away. He says, besides, that desertion from the Papal army was very prevalent; so much so that the day is not distant at which the Papal army will be reduced one-half."

A Curious Poacher.—The *Banffshire Journal* states that Charles Mackay, a Macduff fisherman, the other day caught a large codfish, whose stomach, on dissection, disclosed the complete carcase of a hare. If there be any foundation for the superstitious fears with which fishermen regard a "maukin," surely this must portend something fearfully calamitous. How the denizen of the deep could have an opportunity of committing a breach of the game laws is something which it surpasses editorial wisdom even to conjecture.

A fact unparalleled in the judicial annals of France has just occurred before the Criminal Tribunal of the Loire. An unmarried woman accused of the murder of her child was acquitted by the jury, although she had confessed her crime in open court. The judge ordered her discharge in the following terms:—"Fille Gulton, the incredible indulgence of the jury has procured your acquittal, which you do not deserve. Profit by the lesson, and begone."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Yesterday.

[illegible] v. Mercer.

In this case, which was a petition to enforce an agreement entered into between the petitioner and respondent, for the sale of the premises, [illegible], Middle Abbey-street, minus the wine vaults.

His Lordship [illegible] the petition, with costs.

Counsel for [illegible]—Messrs. F. Walshe, Q.C; Sullivan, Q.C.; and [illegible].

For the respondent—Messrs. Henn, Q.C.; Hemphill, Q.C.; and Morris.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Poynton v. the London and North Western Railway Company.

In this case, the particulars of which have already appeared, the jury found for the defendants, with 6d. costs.

Macredy v. Fitzgerald.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Mr. Dowse opened the pleadings. The action was brought to recover damages for libel. The plaintiff complained of a report which was published in the *Freeman's Journal*, and which, he alleged, reflected upon his character. The defendants, the Messrs. Fitzgerald, solicitors, denied in their [illegible] that the report in question was published of and concerning the plaintiff, and also that the report was a true and substantial account of the proceedings in a court of justice.

The Solicitor-General, with whom was Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, stated the plaintiff's case. He said he was a highly respectable solicitor, and that some time ago he made a purchase of a small place in the county of Galway, some miles from Roundstone. There was a hotel in this village, in which, both for the convenience of himself and his family, and the public generally, he conceived there should be some improvements made. The hotel in question had been the property of Mr. M'Cauly, who had mortgaged it to a person named Blake, which mortgage became vested in his widow, as administratrix of her husband. A man named Kelly succeeded to the property in the hotel, and Mr. Macredy, the plaintiff, purchased the assignment of the mortgage from Mr. Blake, for the sum of £30. In the month of January, 1859, a petition was presented in the Landed Estates Court, for a sale of these premises. The assignees of Mr. Kelly, who had got into difficulties, moved through the instrumentality of the defendants, as their solicitors, to set aside the order for sale, on the ground that the mortgage had been paid off by a Mr. Martin, who was originally indebted to Mr. M'Cauly, the mortgagor in, the sum of £100. A controversy arose between the parties on this point, and the result was, that an issue was directed by the judge of the Landed Estates Court to try this question. Upon the 13th of February last the case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and a special jury, and terminated upon the 15th of the same month. The jury found in favour of the plaintiffs; the defendant on the occasion being a Dr. Boland, who was the trustee for Mr. Macredy, on foot of the mortgage transaction. The ordinary reports of the trial were published in the *Freeman's Journal*, but on the 17th of February, another and distinct report appeared, of which the plaintiff complained. This report the defendants admitted had been furnished by a clerk in their employment, and at their instance, and avowed themselves responsible for it.

Mr. Robert Macredy, the plaintiff, was then examined by Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon—I attended the trial before the Lord Chief Justice; I was present during the entire of his lordship's charge to the jury; I saw the reports of the case in the *Freeman's Journal* as it progressed; I do not recollect during the trial whether observations were made about the prosecution of Kelly for perjury; the report in the *Freeman's Journal*, which appeared on the 17th of February, represented the Chief Justice as stating that gross villainy, artifice, fraud, and contrivance, had been resorted to by those acting in the name of the defendant, to intimidate and persecute Mr. Kelly, who for nearly an entire day had been submitted to a most insulting and urgent cross-examination; the Chief Justice did not use that language. It was also stated in the same report that the Chief Justice said he (Kelly) bore this cross-examination with the greatest patience and propriety; that it was a foul conspiracy to injure and ruin that unfortunate man; what his lordship said on the occasion to the best of my recollection was, that the cross-examination of Mr. Armstrong was most talented, and that Kelly bore it with patience and propriety, and he did not use the expressions that "it was a foul conspiracy to injure and ruin" that unfortunate man;—his lordship used the word "conspiracy" in this way;" he said that my leading counsel, Mr. Brereton, had in his statement alleged he would undertake to prove that Kane, who had made an affidavit in the case, had been drugged; that he said we made him so intoxicated with whiskey as to become in a state of *delerium tremens*; and that if one-tenth of these statements had been proved it would be a foul and gross conspiracy; I am sure he used the words "foul conspiracy" twice in his charge.

Did his lordship say, in any part of his charge, that the case of the defendant was a foul conspiracy?—What his lordship said was, that it was for the jury to say where the conspiracy suggested by Mr. Brereton lay.

Did his lordship appeal to the jury whether they concurred with him in his observations?—His lordship said something to the jury, the particulars of which I do not remember; but I remember he left the case to the jury as upon which the conspiracy lay; it was known to Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald that Boland was my trustee in the transaction, and that I was really the person interested; I had informed him of that fact; Mr. Darley also acted, as the solicitor for Dr. Boland was an apprentice in my office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—I do not know whether I am an experienced attorney or not; the jury found against me in the Queen's Bench.

I believe you paid £30 for this little property in the west of Ireland?

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon objected to the question.

His lordship ruled that this line of cross-examination was admissable.

Mr. Whiteside—You heard your counsel speak about a Mr. Boland—may I take the liberty of asking who, and what he is?—He is a doctor of medicine, and a particular friend of mine.

Was Boland the nominal purchaser of this valuable estate in the county of Galway?—He was. The purchase took place in January, 1859; I think 12 or 15 days elapsed after the registration of the mortgage before a petition was presented for a sale; Mr. Darley was the attorney on record on these proceedings; Mr. Darley was changed as the solicitor since this action was brought; when Dr. Boland made the purchase for me I had not the deed of mortgage before me; I did not know where it was; I discovered subsequently there had been no legal reconveyance of the legal estate; Kelly made an affidavit in the Landed Estates Court that the mortgage had been paid off; the inquiry before the Lord Chief Justice was whether this allegation was true or false.

Chief Justice—How does Kelly come to be mixed up in the transaction?

Witness—He was the owner of the property, subject to the mortgage.

Examination continued—The mortgage deed was ultimately produced by a Mr. Robinson, who was the agent of Mr. Martin, who claimed to have a lien on it for £40; he got no money; it was sworn on the trial that there had been an erasure made in the mortgage deed in the place where a statement was written, that this mortgage had been paid off; Mrs. Blake, who took the assignment of the mortgage, was cross-examined by the Chief Justice, and he came to the conclusion that her verbal testimony was at variance with an affidavit made in the case, and made some observations in consequence.

Are you a Latin scholar?—I have been at school. (Laughter.)

Do you recollect when the affidavit of Mrs. Blake was read the Lord Chief Justice saying anything?—He said *all hoc disce omnes*—(Laughter.—I believe the woman was confused by the cross-examination of counsel, and did not know what she was saying; I applied for a new trial, but it was refused with costs; Mr. Darley was charged because I believed he had been tampered with by the defendants; I was not named by the Chief Justice throughout the trial, but there were hints thrown out that I was the real person who was defending the action; I did not inspect the Chief Justice's notes of the charge, but my partner did; he told me what it contained; I do not recollect the Chief Justice using the words "black perjury;" he used the word conspiracy in the way I have stated; the jury stated before the Lord Chief Justice made any observations that they had made up their minds; I have endeavoured at various times since the trial to reduce to writing what his lordship did say.

George James Robinson, agent the Law Life Insurance Company was next examined, and proved that he believed the report in question referred to the plaintiff.

Several other witnesses were examined on this point, and deposed that from a previous knowledge of the case they believed the observations represented to have been made by the Chief Justice in the report applied to the plaintiff.

Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., was next examined—He stated he was counsel for the plaintiff in the issue tried in the Queen's Bench; his recollection of what occurred was this—The Chief Justice recapitulated the charges which had been made by Mr. Brereton against Mr. Kelly, and used language which conveyed to his mind that the imputations of fraud and conspiracy, and general misconduct were rather chargeable on the other side; he said that Mr. Kelly, so far as the evidence appeared before him, was not chargeable with fraud or conspiracy; he believed when he read the report that it applied to Mr. Macredy.

Cross-examined—I gave up the case after the Chief Justice had expressed so strong an opinion when he heard the evidence of Mrs. Blake and the affidavit which she had made; one point of Mr. Kelly's case was, that there had been an erasure made in the deed of mortgage.

Mr. Sidney, who acted as council with Mr. Armstrong on the occasion, gave similar testimony.

John Tiernan deposed that he believed he was under 50 years of age; recollected 38 years ago; recollected his uncle having a farm; never went to Mr. Rothwell to make any statement to him unfavourable to his uncle; never did his uncle an injury by word or action; he never was deprived of his farm through witness's means; never had a quarrel or angry words with him; witness went to his uncle's house pretty often, but not so often latterly as before; he always received witness kindly; it was Mrs. Blunt who first received him coldly, and the first time he noticed that feeling was when he went to his uncle's house to see him; he remained there three or four hours, and was told he was not within, but when he was going out, his uncle came down, shook him by the hand, and was glad to see him; witness then deposed that he saw his uncle subsequently; walked with him, and appeared to be very friendly disposed towards him; and never believed that that friendship was interrupted though his aunt remained more or less cool with him.

Mr. Pilkington then addressed the jury for the plaintiff, after which his lordship reviewed the evidence, and delivered a very lucid and able charge, in which he stated that it was a very unfortunate thing that the will in question had been prepared by a clergyman; though he wished it to be understood, that he did not entertain any suspicion of the integrity of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell. But the preparation of wills by clergymen was unfortunate, because it created suspicion in the minds of a jury; and it was well known that on this account wills had been set aside that ought not to have been set aside.

The jury then retired, and after about fifteen minutes' deliberation, found that the written document referred to was not the last will and testament of Robert Blunt.

Council for the plaintiff—Dr. Battersby, Mr. Pilkington, and Mr. Kaye. Agent—Robert Warren and Son.

Council for defendant—Mr. Driscoll. Agent—Mr. J. E. Hynes.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

King v. Promoter Insurance Company.

This case was resumed. The witnesses produced on behalf of the defendants were examined at considerable length.

Dr. Hamilton was examined, and stated that he visited Stephenson in September, 1857, found him considerably emaciated, countenance flush, pulse quick; he was suffering from a severe cough, and had purulent expectoration containing blood, and frequent night perspiration; there were cavernous expiration from both lungs; he (witness) was clearly of opinion that he had been for some months, perhaps for years, labouring under pulmonary consumption; he also had liver complaint.

John Cochrane, publican, stated that he was acquainted with the deceased from boyhood; saw him frequently at his own house, and in 1854, which was the year he failed after in business; saw him in his house both before and the failure; he drank whiskey rather freely; he was usually able to manage himself, and get home, but on one occasion, in 1857, he (witness) saw him unable to go home, and he was put upon a sofa, where he slept for two hours; he (witness) saw him at other places when he appeared to have taken drink; he could, however, attend to his business; he was a smart man of business.

Mrs. Stevenson, widow of the insured, was examined by Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C.—Her husband died in May, 1859; they were married for fifteen years; he was accustomed to catch cold easily; he suffered from a cough when he caught cold, and this tendency increased as he got older; witness recollected that before 1855 the expectoration was slightly tinged with blood, and his cough was, for one or two years before 1855, accompanied by phlegm; witness recollected Dr. Nesbitt attending him for an attack on his chest about a year before his failure; he returned home from Dublin very ill in 1853, and he was then suffering in his chest and lungs; he did not ever recover after his failure, or get rid of his cough, which was dry, hard, and "racking;" after his return from Dublin he was blistered on his chest; there was not a year in which he was not blistered on his chest; there was no improvement in 1856 or 1857; witness could not say he was intemperate before his failure; she saw him intoxicated more than once after that event; saw him repeatedly intoxicated after his bankruptcy; his father, two brothers, two uncles, and two sisters, died of consumption; he was in the habit of coming home at all hours the worse of liquor; he was an active man of business; they had seven children; he went to England in 1858, and worked at a mill in Burton, in Westmoreland; did not recollect ever saying that "England killed him," but she believed that living in England hastened his death; he was in bad health when he went there; his spirits were worse after his failure, and worse again when he lost hope of a settlement; the policies were dated in December, 1854, and September, 1857.

The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Whiteside, occupied a considerable time.

The case has not yet concluded.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—Yesterday.

Mr. Justice Keogh sat yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench to hear motions for the three law courts.

Calcutt v. White and others.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., moved on the part of the defendants in this case that the venue be changed from the county of Clare to the county of Cork. It was an action brought by Mr. Calcutt, M.P., against Colonel White and Mr. William L. Joynt, his solicitor, for a conspiracy to put the plaintiff to expense, and to defeat his election for the county of Clare, by means of bribery and corruption. The action was brought under the Act for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections, and the damages were laid at £10,000. The defendants were charged by the summons and plaint with having bribed a great number of voters by giving them sums of £5, £10, £20, &c. It was an action of an unusual character, and had been demurred to. The defendants objected to the trial taking place in Clare, because of the prejudice which existed against them in that county, as evidenced by the active exertions made on behalf of Mr. Calcutt by a large number of Catholic priests at the last election. The learned counsel was about opening the affidavits on this subject, when

Mr. Jellett, who appeared for the plaintiff, said he would consent to the venue being changed to Cork.

An order to that effect was accordingly made.

Mulligan v. Colles.

Mr. Wall, Q.C., moved, on the part of the defendant in this case, that the summons and plaint be taken off the file, on the ground that it disclosed no clause of action, and was an abuse of the process of the court. It was an action brought by the well-known litigant Mulligan against Mr. Colles, one of the taxing-masters, to recover damages, because Mr. Colles had taxed against Mr. Mulligan's will the bill of costs in the case of Mulligan v. Tuite, in which the defendant Tuite had obtained a verdict. The learned counsel observed that the cause of action alleged was utterly groundless and absurd; but, nevertheless, a great deal of annoyance might be given to his client by these proceedings if they were not put an end to by the court. Similar actions had been brought by Mulligan against others, which had been stayed by the courts from time to time, and the system of persecution which he was pursuing had become an nuisance, which ought to be put down.

Mr. Justice Keogh said he would set aside the summons and plaint with costs.

Mulligan here addressed the court, and said he had a right to bring his action, for the Master had taxed the costs against his will and caution, and put him to expense.

Mr. Justice Keogh observed that Mr. Colles had only done his duty in taxing the costs when the matter was submitted to him, and he must be protected from the annoyance of having an absurd action of this kind brought against him for discharging his duty. He would set aside the summons and plaint with costs, and he hoped they would be enforced, so as to teach the plaintiff that he could not persevere in these vexatious actions with impunity. If he persisted in his contempt of court, he (the learned judge) would send him to prison, and if there were no precedent for adopting that course, he would make one.

Mulligan mumbled something about being badly treated, but was ordered by the court to sit down, and he obeyed.

PROBATE COURT—Yesterday.

Before Judge Keatinge.

Blunt and Tiernan.

The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday. The issue to be determined was, whether the instrument dated 3rd July, 1857, and alleged to be the last will and testament of the testator, Robert Blunt, was such, he being, at the time of making it, competent to make it; and whether it fully expressed the deliberate intention of the testator. The will in question was contested by the defendant, nephew of the testator, upon the ground that it was obtained by fraud, under *duresse*, and by spiritual and temporal terror having been exercised over the testator, who lived in the county Meath, and left all his property, to the value of £1,500, to his wife.

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, who lived in the testator's house, was examined as to the will. It appeared from his evidence that he prepared the aforesaid will, although reluctantly, and at the testator's request.

Daniel Hanlon, one of the witnesses to the will, was next examined, and deposed that, to the best of his opinion, the seals now affixed to it were on it when he signed it. Hanlon was requested by the court to write his name on a sheet of paper, for the sake of comparison, and he did so.

James Nulty, another witness to the will, deposed that he happened to be a witness from the fact that he called at Mr. Blunt's house during his illness, in order to see him, and was only a few minutes there when he was asked by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell could he write, and would he consent to be a witness; he did consent, and on the occasion saw but the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell and the two other witnesses in the room; heard Daniel Hanlon, one of the witnesses, say that, as his hand was weak, it would, perhaps, be as well that he should make a mark; did not hear any other observation made by Hanlon; the three witnesses signed their names to the will at the bedside of deceased.

To Mr. O'Driscoll—When witness first went into the room, Mr. Blunt was lying down, but when he signed his name he turned partly on his side, so as to enable him to do so; the paper was placed upon a large book, on the covering over him; witness lived about half a mile from the deceased, and knew him long; saw Mrs. Blunt in the house, remained about an hour there, and on leaving the testator's room, went to the parlour for a few moments; Mrs. Blunt and her brother, Thomas Walsh, were there.

John Potter, the other witness to the will, was next examined, and deposed generally as above.

Mr. Ralph Cusack deposed that he knew the deceased well; he was a tenant on his father's property, and also acted as agent; knew him about twelve years; saw him last about October, 1859; was in the habit of seeing him about four times every year; up to the period of his death he transacted the business of agent or bailiff; he and his wife appeared to live upon the most affectionate terms; had an interview with him about three years ago, in relation to one of his farms which was held on tenancy from year to year; he was anxious to get a lease of it, in order, as he said, that his wife could not be put out of it; the deceased appeared to have great confidence in Mrs. Blunt; she used to have charge of the money, and to bring it down to witness when he made his visits to the house, which were generally in April and October; did not see him in June or July, 1857, when he was sick; believed him quite competent to act as agent or bailiff; he was a most intelligent old man, and knew the accounts of the tenants better than he (witness) did.

To the Court—During our conversations on the estate he never mentioned a will to me; never heard of Tiernan till this cause arose; never spoke to him about making provision for his wife, except so far as related to the lease.

Mrs. Jane Blunt deposed that she remembered when her husband made his will in July, 1857; the witnesses to the will were sent for; the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell sent for them, and it was the deceased wished to send for them. It was Patrick Nulty who sent his messenger for the witnesses, but not by her husband's directions; the servant who went is now in America; the witnesses, when they arrived, were called up to the room by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell; never saw the will itself till she saw it in court; her husband spoke to her about it a week or so after it was made, and on several occasions subsequently; he said he would go to Mr. Cusack's and have it registered, so that no person could have power to injure her (witness); he died on the 20th January last; Tiernan was not in the habit of visiting us then, because they got great trial by him and his father, who, 38 years ago, banished them out of their land by telling lies and falsehoods to Mr. Rothwell, the owner of it; Tiernan was at their place last October, but her husband would not speak to him; her husband was in his proper senses when he signed the will; the deceased was down and attended to his business about ten days after the will was made; his age, in witness' opinion, was 72, though he might be more, and some people said that he was 80; after his illness in 1857, he used to superintend his workers in the fields, and work there himself in his shirt sleeves; he caught cold thereby, and probably his death arose from the exposure.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Driscoll—The impression of witness was that her husband was ten years older than herself; they were reared together; witness is about 63 years old; when they were married her father was in good circumstances; he had 30 cows; she was sixteen or seventeen years old when married; her fortune was £40, but she got more money afterwards; her husband said he would leave it out of the power of Tiernan or any one else to injure her; if she (witness) were dying she would not leave Tiernan one farthing, because his father and himself endeavoured to put them out of their land; Tiernan's sister, however, was an honest woman, and witness would not forget her if dying.

Mr. O'Driscoll then addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that there had been a conspiracy on the part of the members of the family to defeat the just claims of his client, and, also, that the will was procured through fraud, and through the spiritual and temporal influence of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, and of those about the testator. He said he had but one witness to produce—namely, the defendant himself, and that he would rest his case upon his testimony, and the general justice of it.

Mr. J. B. Gallagher, sub-editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, stated he had inserted in that journal the report in question at the instance of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, who stated to him that it was accurate, and that it was but justice to his client it should be inserted, inasmuch as an *ex parte* statement of the case in the Landed Estates Court had been published in the *Freeman* some time previously.

Cross-examined—If the report had been inserted when it was left in the office, the date under which it subsequently appeared would have been perfectly correct.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., then addressed the jury for the defendants, and contended that the jury would be putting their veto on the highest privilege which the subjects of this realm enjoyed, in having the proceedings which took place in a court of justice fairly laid before the public, if they should find a verdict for the plaintiff. He characterised the action as a sham, and recapitulated the facts, for the purpose of showing that the plaintiff could not, in reason, have come to the conclusion that the report referred to him.

At the conclusion of the learned gentleman's address, the court adjourned to this morning.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, and Mr. Dowse.

Counsel for the defendants—Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C.; Macdonogh, Q.C.; and Morris.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Berwick).

In re Joseph Abbott.

The bankrupt was a trader in Belfast, and the case came before the court on motion on the part of several creditors to stay an action ordered to have been brought by the assignee to recover property which was alleged to have been fraudulently assigned to certain parties in Belfast.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., moved the motion, and Mr. D. C. Heron resisted it on behalf of the assignee.

It appeared the creditors who signed were personal friends of the bankrupt and of the defendant in the action.

Mr. Levy, on behalf of English creditors, submitted that the action ought to be proceeded with, and that the motion was without precedent.

His Lordship said he would consider the case, and make his ruling on Tuesday next.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. O'Rorke.

In re W. Vail.

The bankrupt was a military and merchant tailor, carrying on business in Belfast, and the meeting was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, some debts were proved, and Mr. Alexander Hall, of William-street, was appointed trade assignee.

Mr. Levy, instructed by Mr. Tully M'Kenny, appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Cronhelm as agent for the assignees.

In re Stephen M'Dermott.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper in Castlerea, and the meeting was for final examination. The case had been adjourned from a former day in order that the assignees might ascertain whether the goods that had been in the possession of the bankrupt had been given up, in accordance with the undertaking of the trustees of his wife's fortune.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., who with Mr. J. D. Meldon, appeared for the assignees, stated that the goods had been given up, but as the assignees were not entirely satisfied with the conduct of the bankrupt in reference to the seizure of the goods under an execution issued by his father-in-law, they thought his lordship ought to bear that in mind in deciding upon the question of an allowance to the bankrupt. They would not oppose the passing of the final examination.

Mr. Heron, instructed by Mr. Tully M'Kenny, appeared for the bankrupt, and stated that the goods having been given up, and an agreement entered into by which litigation and further expense to the estate would be prevented, the bankrupt was entitled to the favourable consideration of the court.

His Lordship said he thought the justice of the case would be met by his passing the final examination and granting an immediate certificate, the bankrupt waiving his claim to the statutable allowance.

The final examination was then passed, and an immediate certificate ordered.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re M'Kenna.

In this case it appeared that the bankrupt had paid twenty shillings in the pound, and obtained no certificate. At the time of his doing so his real estate was closed, with the exception of the payment of the agents' costs, which were not then ascertained, and the carriage of all future proceedings was handed over to the bankrupt. It also appeared that at that time there were some debts due to his estate, and amongst them was one due by Mr. Nugent, against whom the bankrupt brought an action. Having given an indemnity to the official assignee in that action, he was bound, in point of law, to unite the trade assignee with the official assignee, but that gentleman went before the Court of Common Pleas to restrain the bankrupt from proceeding without his authority.

Mr. Gamble, on behalf of the bankrupt, applied to Judge Lynch for an order directing the trade assignee to permit his name to be used on giving a proper indemnity.

Mr. Dowse, for Mr. Walsh, resisted the application.

Judge Lynch granted the application, and said Mr. Walsh might have resigned as assignee, but while he was an officer of the court he was bound to obey it. He considered it would be an injustice to the bankrupt to prevent him recovering the debts due to him on a proper indemnity being given. He directed that Mr. Walsh should pay the costs of the motion.

Agent to the bankrupt—Mr. Mathews.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Longfield.)

COUNTY CLARE.

In re the Estate of Elizabeth Browne and others, owners; Thomas Greene, petitioner.

Lot 1—The lands of Gaurus and its sub-denominations, in the parish of Doora, containing 389a. 2r. 23p.; yearly rent, £52 18s. Sold to John Cloon for self and partners for £1,060.

Lot 2—Houses and premises in Arthur's Row, parish of Drumcliffe, held in fee-farm; yearly rent, £31 17s. 6d.

Lot 3—House, ground, and premises, situate in Cloghlea, Mill-street, held under lease renewable for ever, 4a. 1r. 33p.; yearly rent, £20 14s. 4d. Sold to Jean Kenny for £460.

COUNTY GALWAY.

In re the estate of Maryanne French, owner, exparte; Philip James Majoribanks, petitioner.

One lot, containing the lands of Carrowreagh, and part of Barnaboy, situate in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, held in fee, containing 299a. 1r. 35p.; yearly rent, £175 14s. 11d. Sold to George Morris, in trust, for Maria French, for £1,600.

COUNTY CORK.

In re the Estate of George F. Swettenham, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Comprising part of the lands of Paddock, Shandrum, Toughbawn, and Curraghnaloughra, containing 628a. 2r. 29p.; nett annual rental, £150 18s. 4½d. Sold to Michael Sullivan for £2,730.

Lot 2—Land of Knockstallery, 302a. 0r. 31p.; nett annual rental, £40 13s. 9d. Sold to Mr. O'Connell, in trust, for £1,075.

MAYO QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Westport, June 25.—Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., opened the Sessions for this district on this morning at 9 o'clock.

The following Grand Jury were sworn:—Timothy Brabazon, foreman; Samuel Handcock, Michael Hanrahan, John Layng, Garret Lynch, James Hunter, James M'Farland, R. Landers, Thomas Brennan, George Hope, Patrick M'Cabe, George Bartlett, Bernard M'Donnel, Thomas Dennison, William Steadman, Charles Lester, Edward M'Mahon, Dominick M'Geal, Peter Daly, Pat. Ralph, Wm. Blain, Thomas Burke, Thomas O'Boyle.

His Worship congratulated the Grand Jury on the lightness of the calendar, especially with regard to assaults, which were generally in great numbers at those sessions, being in all sixteen cases, twelve only of which would be sent before them. None of them were of a very serious nature. There were four cases of assault, four of larceny, one assault endangering life, and one case for forcible possession.

Here his Worship was about to explain how this case should be considered, when Mr. Bourke, the Session Solicitor, said he would not send the bill up.

The grand jury having retired, his Worship proceeded to investigate the applications for spirit licences. There were 16 applications, all of which were granted.

The case of John Ralph, an insolvent, was then proceeded with. Mr. Darby, from Dublin, appeared for the opposing creditors, Messrs. Panton, jewellers, Dublin; Messrs. Kelly and O'Donnel appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Darby opened the case by stating that the insolvent, first done business with his clients in '57, and transacted business to the amount of £300, but leaving a balance of £99, for which they, hearing he was about to leave the country, applied for a fiat, and placed him in jail.

Mr. O'Donnell denied he was leaving the country, and stated that the proceedings were most unwarrantable.

The insolvent was then examined by Mr. Darby. He stated that the schedule handed in was quite correct. Mr. Panton came to him in Castlebar and asked him why he was not paying what was due. He complained of the business being very bad. Mr. Panton asked him where were all his goods. He shewed him all he had, and then Mr. Panton proposed to hire him to get goods from a Mr. Cane in Dublin, and that he should pay him (Mr. Panton) the price of the goods; refusing to do so, Mr. Panton demanded the goods that were in the shop; when Mr. Ralph immediately handed over to him all the goods, even to the ring on his finger and the watch and chain in his pocket, and even offered him his furniture. He positively swore he had no intention of leaving the country.

In answer to Mr. Kelly, he said that he was in the habit of signing bills for more than the amount due to accommodate Mr. Panton; and on one occasion, when he chided him for charging exorbitant discount, Mr. Panton stated that, "he did not care if his soul was in hell so as he made money."

His Worship immediately discharged Mr. Ralph, and Mr. O'Donnell added that he would prosecute.

The criminal business was then gone into.

Patrick Holloway pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a purse, containing £3 16s., from the person of William Dudgeon, Esq.

His Worship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Larceny.—James M'Hugh was charged with stealing sundry articles of clothing, the property of one Catherine Henry, on the 25th of March last. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Kelly.

Catherine Henry deposed to having left some clothes out, which she identified to-day, which were stolen from off a line in her garden.

The pawnbroker proved to the goods being pawned by one Gavan.

John Gavan, a young lad, swore that the prisoner came to his mother with a gown, and asked her to pawn it. His mother handed it to him, and he went to pawn it when he was stopped. In his cross-examination by Mr. Kelly, he was unable to state what an oath was.

His mother corroborated her son's evidence.

His Worship having charged the jury, they Acquitted the prisoner.

Attempted Burglary.—Thomas Moran was found guilty of attempting to break into the house of a Mr. James Frew, in Westport.—Sentence deferred.

After a few more trivial cases, the court adjourned till nine o'clock next morning.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—Yesterday.

John Condron was brought up in custody of Police-constable 105 B, charged with attempting to rescue a prisoner he had in charge, and for resisting and obstructing him in the execution of his duty.—He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Thomas Dixon and John Kane were charged by Police-constable 105 B, with being drunk and resisting him in the execution of his duty, by kicking him.—They were ordered to be imprisoned for seven days' each.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

Ann Reilly was charged with the unlawful possession of a watch, supposed to have been stolen.—She was sentenced to two month's imprisonment.

Samuel Rappel appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Poline Rappel, for assaulting and ill-treating her at Abbey-street some days since.—He was fined 22s., or ordered one month's imprisonment. The parties are relatives, and natives of Poland.

Wyndham v. O'Brien.—The particular estate left by the will of the Earl of Thomond, bearing date 14th October, 1738, having failed by the decease of Lord O'Brien without issue, the reversion to Percy Wyndham took effect. This limitation was on condition of the devisee's assumption of the name of O'Brien in place of that of Wyndham. There is a story current and respectably vouched for, that on certain legal proceedings being taken to invalidate the devise to the Wyndham family, a question of consideration was started, and on the court inquiring of counsel for the devisee, what consideration there was for the devisee, counsel replied, "Consideration, my lords! Was it not a sufficient consideration to have laid aside the noble name of Wyndham, and to have assumed the barbarous appellation of O'Brien?" It is said their lordships were satisfied, and held for the validity of the devise.—"Historical Memoir of the O'Briens, by John O'Donoghue, A.M., barrister-at-law."

Sympathy for Garibaldi.—A public meeting was held in Birmingham on Friday night "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with, and raising a fund for, the Italian patriots." The Mayor presided. After several speeches had been delivered, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting deeply sympathises with the Italian patriots in their struggle for the liberation of Sicily from a cruel and hateful despotism, and, entertaining a high admiration of the bravery and magnanimity of General Garibaldi, resolves that a fund be now raised to be presented to Garibaldi.

"That this meeting, while thanking Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell for their denunciation of the tyranny of the King of Naples, calls upon the Government to observe a strict neutrality in the affairs of Italy, and to use every legitimate means of enforcing the same rule upon the other European Powers; and that a memorial embodying this resolution be forwarded to Lord John Russell, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Dear Meat.—The grievance is this: butcher meat is unconscionably dear, 10d., 11d., and 1s. or more a pound. That is a fact. It is felt to be a grievance. Most people have the old crotchet that they need some meat about twelve or one o'clock. But 1s. a pound is a damper of the prandial joy. They vent their spleen on the butcher, as he is nearest; though the chief charge against him is, that he engages to supply the wealthier classes with prime joints all the year round at a lower rate, leaving the worst for the poor. Then for the remedy. The navvies resolve that they will eat no more fleshmeat till they can get it for 5d. or 6d. a pound. Now, this would do capitally in India, where a man can live on a little rice, or in Palestine, where bread and water are literally enough. But it won't do for men who have to bear our severe climate and do our heavy work. What, then, is to be done? Just this. Bear it as well as you can. Wait a little, and the grass will grow, and live stock will be brought into the market. Wait a little, and lean cattle will be sent or brought from other lands to be fattened. Wait a little, and the superfluous salt meat of the States will be sent over to relieve a pressure. These causes will increase the supply and lower the price! They will rectify the evil far better than Bristol self-denial. But if the land should fail to yield supply, why should we not look to the sea? If the meat should be scarce, why not cultivate fish? The resources of the great rivers and ocean are probably inexhaustible as means of human subsistence. Man has disembowelled the earth; it is time that he should raise the sea.—*Bury Times.*

The Weather in the Highlands of Scotland.—Still troubled and uncertain, our western weather continues to maintain its character for changeableness. Some days fine and fair, and as often quite the reverse. Although there are already a few tourists travelling in the Highlands, there are not that number on the way that we might be justified in looking for at this season. The Clyde steamers are beginning to teem with their living cargo, and all "down the watter" now assumes a lively aspect. The farmers in this district are for the most part in good spirits, and the invigorating showers of rain, with intervening sunshine, give evidence of their hopes for a bountiful harvest not being frustrated.—*West Highland Journal.*

Trial Trip of the Royal Mail Steamship Se[illegible].—This latest built and magnificent addition to the fleet of ships belonging to the Royal West India Mail Company made her official trial trip on Saturday from Southampton out into the channel. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 330 feet; length over all, 339 feet; length load line, 328 feet; beam 41 feet 9 inches; tonnage, (builder's measurement), 3,09[illegible] 54-94; area of midship section, 777 feet. The engines—of 100-horse power, on the oscillating principle, with cylyndery 97in, diameter and 10 feet stroke, are the largest ever manufactured on the oscillating principle. The trial was considered most satisfactory.

Documents of the Inquisition.—Perhaps some of our readers may be surprised to hear that the records of the inquisition at Rome are at this moment in Dublin, and accessible to any one who can read the Italian language. The history of this extraordinary addition to our historical records is this:—The late Duke of Manchester was at Rome since the disturbances of 1848. He discovered that the minute-books of the Inquisition, extending over more than a century, had been carried off among the plunder, and that they were for sale. He immediately paid the price, amounting to several hundred pounds, and from him they passed into the hands of the Rev. Richard Gibbings, now Rector of Tessauran, and formerly editor of the *Index Expurgatorius*. The records were afterwards purchased by Dr. Wall, the present Vice-Provost, and presented to the college library. They may now be seen in the manuscript-room. The visiter to the library will see in the manuscript room a large press containing fifty or sixty quarto volumes, closely written and bound in red, in imitation, we suppose, of the statutes of Draco. These are the original minute-books, written from time to time, and containing the actual proceedings of the Holy Office, in the handwriting of the inquisitors and their clerks.—*Christian Examiner.*

Inverness—Rats.—A striking instance of the daring and determined character of the rat occurred here last week. A number of fowls were kept in an outhouse in Bank-lane, and the owner of them was annoyed and surprised to find that out of a lot of twenty-four thirteen had disappeared unaccountably. Eggs also vanished in the same way, and it was only last week that the matter was cleared up by the detection of a number of rats in the act of dragging the cock, a large bird, into a hole in the corner of the wall. The head of a fowl was found at the entrance, and part of the wing, legs, and body of the cock were also gnawed off, and though he still lives, he bears evidence of the struggle he had for life with his voracious enemies. Since that time numbers of the rats have been taken in traps and others poisoned.—*Inverness Courier.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Perfect Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to Patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Carey—June 22, at Skerries, the wife of Mr. T. Carey, junior, of a son.

Day—On the 25th instant, at Ballymoate, Tuam, the wife of William Marshall Day, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

Harpur—On the 24th instant, Aghaboe Glebe, the wife of the Rev. Syngleton C. Harpur, of a daughter.

Hunt—On the 26th instant, at No. 7, Wellington-terrace, Leinster-road, the wife of John E. Hunt, Esq., of a daughter.

Pilkington—On the 25th instant, at St. John's, Donnycarney, the wife of Frederick Pilkington, Esq., of a son.

Plunkett—June 24, at 22, Gloucester-street, the wife of Henry G. Plunkett, Esq., of a daughter.

White—June 24, at The Grange, Raheny, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Luke White, of a son.

Young—June 22, at St. John's Terrace, Clontarf, the wife of Mr. W. Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Baird and Clinio—On the 25th instant, at Mayo Abbey, Dublin, by the Rev. John Hall, Mr. David Baird, merchant, Ballina, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Clinio, Belmullet, Mayo.

Fawcett and Gilliat—June 21, in the Parish Church, Hove, by the Rev. E. B. Elliott, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Kemptown, [illegible] Fawcett, Esq., late Captain her Majesty's 2d (or King's Own) Light Dragoons, of Broadfield, Yorkshire, to Mary, younger daughter of the late Alfred G. Gilliat, Esq., formerly of Mickle[illegible] Hall, Surrey, and of Lewes Crescent, Brighton.

Lower and Fairhead—On the 23rd instant, at St. Pancras Church, Edward Ward Lower, of Guildford, to Mary Montague Fairhead, widow of the late Rev. F. J. Fairhead, Head Master of the Royal Grammar School, Guildford.

M'Conkey and Jones—June 22, in the Evangelical Union Church, Belfast, by the Rev. G. Cron, Mr. Wm. M'Conkey, Castledawson, County Derry, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Jones, County Armagh.

Norton and Gibbs—On the 21st instant, at Hadlow, Kent, by the Rev. J. I. Monypenny John Norton, second son of Mr. E. Norton, of Hadlow, to Jane, eldest daughter of Captain Gibbs, of Lyme Regis.

O'Neill and M'Cape—June 19, at St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. Peter Browne, William Percival O'Neill, Esq., of Carlow, to [illegible], eldest daughter of the late Christopher John M'Cape, Esq., of Moate, County Westmeath.

DEATHS.

Denham—On the 22nd inst., at South-grove, Walthamstow, Elizabeth Mary, wife of the late Rev. W. H. Denham, of Serampore, after a long and severe illness.

Lawrenson—At Gravesend Barracks, of consumption, from the effects of repeated fevers from long foreign service in her Majesty's W. I. Colonies, John Lawrenson, Esq., of the Civil Establishment R.E. Department, and eldest brother of the late Mrs. Reid, of Old Merrion House, near Dublin.

Rainey—June 26, at Usher's Island, Jane Rainey, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Rainey.

Trelford—June 24, at his father's residence, Malone, Richard, son of Mr. David Trelford.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, June 26.—Arrived—Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Chester Trader, Chester, bricks; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; and six coal vessels.

Sailed—William Kisher, Miramichi; Fame, Arklow, goods; Hero, Wicklow, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Hercules, Holyhead, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 27.

Morning Tide, 4-55. Evening Tide, 5-22.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES."
For either Morning or Evening Edition

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	£1
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	0
Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	0

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
All other communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., by Robert Gray Souter—Wednesday, June 27, 1860.